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丁巳年十月廿五

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1917

大正四年十月廿五號禮拜日

20 CENTS

GERMANS CLAIM RUSSIAN ARMISTICE LASTING TO DEC. 17

Hostilities Suspended Ten
Days, Beginning Dec. 7,
Says Communique

SITUATION MIXED

One Division Quits While
Next One To It Fires
On Enemy

CAUCASUS IS FIRM

Supreme Military Command
There Defies The
Maximalists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—A German official communique states: "The Central Powers and Russia have agreed to a suspension of hostilities between the 7th and the 17th."

The Times' correspondent at Rumanian headquarters, in a message dated the 2nd, states:—"I have just returned from a visit to the Russian armies in Rumania. Committees formed mostly of pro-Germans have got hold of the majority of the rank and file and the towns near the front are overcrowded with soldiers from the trenches, listening to inflammatory speeches."

"One Division of the 6th Army signed an armistice with the enemy, while the Division next to it fired at a German General and his Staff who came to discuss terms."

"The army in Moldavia and the Bukovina has fraternised with the Germans and Russian and German officers dined together yesterday. The Bolsheviks are gaining the upper hand on the whole front. General Rogussa, commanding the 4th Army, has been arrested."

Copenhagen, December 6.—The Russian Legation has received a telegram from the Russian Legation at Teheran, stating that the Administration and the Supreme Military Command in the Caucasus are opposed to the Maximalists and a Caucasian delegation has arrived in Teheran, in order to negotiate financial assistance for the continuance of the war, through the Russian and British Legations.

Paris, December 7.—The newspapers continue to emphasise the difficulty of the situation of the Rumanian army owing to the Russian contingents participating in the armistice. The Rumanian troops are thus in a very awkward plight. It is pointed out that they cannot retreat into Russia and therefore apparently have resigned themselves to the armistice although they are faithful to their Allies and do not desire a separate peace.

Disfranchisement For Pacifists Is Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service).
London, December 6.—The House of Commons has adopted Sir George Cave's proposal to disfranchise conscientious objectors, the period for which disfranchisement shall hold good after the war having been reduced from seven years to five.

Open Booking on Liner For Manila Carnival

Because of the wide interest being taken in the Manila Carnival to be held in February the Canadian Pacific offices in Shanghai have opened bookings on an Empress liner which will arrive in Manila two days after the Carnival opens, the first week in February. It is believed that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to take a winter holiday in a tropical clime and at the same time enjoy the picturesque events of the Carnival.

The Weather

Uncertain; probably misty. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 57.1 and the minimum 30.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.7 and 45.5.

Letter to Shanghai Women From American Director Specifies Red Cross Needs

Executive in Washington Suggests Work to be Sent By
China Relief Organisations

A letter showing the urgent needs of the American Red Cross Society has been received by Mrs. P. L. Bryant, corresponding secretary of the American Woman's War Relief Work for China, from the director of the Woman's Bureau of the Society in Washington.

The letter settles all doubts as to the need for definite aid from Shanghai. It specifies the articles it wants and urges the women of China to do what they can as soon as possible. The letter, which is signed by Florence M. Marshall, director of the Woman's Bureau, follows:

"Dear Mrs. Bryant:
"Your letter of September 14 has just reached us, and I hasten to reply. The American Red Cross is perfecting the formation of a Committee which will look after and have definite supervision and direction of the work of Foreign Chapters. Pending the appointment of the representative of this Committee to look after details, I am replying to your letter."

"Knitted Goods: We are asked to furnish a huge quantity of knitted articles for France and have prepared the enclosed knitting directions, advance copy of which we sent to the Woman's Club of Shanghai under date of September 14. All of the articles described in this pamphlet are needed. If the directions are followed as to size, needles and yarn, the garments will come up to specifications. If smaller needles or yarn are used, of course, the knitter must observe measurements. The socks if knitted to directions are most satisfactory. Two directions for wristlets are given. No. 2 is preferable of the two. Please disregard knitted bed sock, as the flannellette socks are more desirable. The muffler is desirable if three yards long, but shorter mufflers are most acceptable. The natural wool I would suggest for socks and gray for sweaters and other articles. We are obliged to use largely the gray wool, owing to scarcity of khaki color."

"Bandages and Surgical Dressings: I enclose herewith surgical dressings manual, together with manual of instruction for instructors in surgical dressings. I believe you will have no difficulty in following the directions outlined in these pamphlets. With the exception of the gauze rolled bandage, it is suggested that all muslin bandages be made at mills and shipped direct to warehouses, as they can be more economically purchased from the mill. However, if you have facilities

for making them advantageously in your workroom, I see no reason why you should not make the bandages. A good quality unbleached muslin is used for muslin bandages. I am sending to you a sample box of dressings made in accordance with the directions contained in Art. 401, which I hope will be of value to you in your work, showing materials, etc. The Manual of Instruction will be of value in forming your classes."

"Pongee Shirts: I am not cabling you as you suggest about these garments, for the reason that in a report just received from our representatives who have been in France emphasis has been placed on the need for warm clothes, made of flannels, cotton flannels, etc. However, since pongee shirts are to be worn under the regular woolen shirts, I should say they would be most acceptable, particularly since I believe they are vermin proof. The Red Cross would be grateful for the garments."

"I am enclosing a sample of the standard official Red Cross patterns for use in making the garments the patterns cover. From time to time additional patterns will be issued covering additional hospital garments and clothes for refugees. The samples of materials you suggest are splendid and will make admirable pajamas, bed jackets, etc. The dark striped flannel will make perfectly splendid bed jackets. I would suggest that your bed shirt be made with a wide raglan sleeve and a one-piece turn over collar, as we are advised that this is the style bed shirt, preferred in France. We will have a pattern issued, shortly for this garment and will send it to you, in the meantime I am sure you can plan a pattern which will be practical and desirable. The enclosed leaflet on garments will give you a good idea of proportions of garments required. Leaflets on comfort kites and Christmas packages are enclosed for your information."

"In concluding, may I emphasise the desire for warmth in all garments to be sent to France for the next several months."

"Please also let me assure you of my appreciation of your interest in our work. There is much of urgent need and we are grateful for every bit of assistance the generous people offer."

"I hope the enclosures will be of assistance to you. Very truly yours,
"FLORENCE M. MARSHALL,
"Director, Woman's Bureau."

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ITALIANS YIELD SALIENT BUT KEEP FORCE INTACT

Germans Claim 15,000 Prisoners
On Asiago Plateau But Are
Repulsed Elsewhere

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 7.—An official communique reports: The battle continues on Asiago Plateau. Our artillery prevented the advance of the enemy's masses, enabling us to withdraw from the Melette salient.

Our machine-gun fire drove the enemy back in disorder in Frenzela Valley.

The enemy attempted to break through with large forces southward of Gallio. Our resistance enabled us to link up our line and to arrest the enemy's advance at Monte Sisemol after repulsing six assaults.

An official communique yesterday reported: "The enemy, after the failure of a frontal attack, attempted to carry from the rear, with a crushing preponderance in numbers, our strong point at Melette. We resisted stubbornly, constantly counter-attacking and only yielding ground then re-inforcements had garrisoned our rear line of defence."

"We repulsed with heavy loss a powerful attempt in the Upper Brenta Valley."

London, December 6.—A German official communique states: "The Austro-Hungarian forces stormed and maintained themselves in strong Italian positions at Melette, taking 11,000 prisoners and 60 guns."

A later German communique says: "We have captured Mount Sisemol. Our Italian prisoners now total 15,000."

Mme. Poincare Visiting Wounded American Soldier



Madame Poincaré, wife of the French President, spends a great deal of her time visiting the hospitals to cheer wounded soldiers. The photograph shows her at the bedside of a wounded American.

LOCAL SINGERS TO GIVE OPERA PERFORMANCES

'Tosca' To Be Sung January 5
And 'Cavalleria Rusticana'
January 10

Rehearsals having progressed to the finishing touches, announcement is made of the opening of a local opera season with an entirely local cast and chorus early next month.

The first performance, Puccini's 'Tosca', will be given Saturday night, January 5, at the Olympic Theater. The second, 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and the ballet 'Myrrha', will be given January 10.

For many weeks a large number of Shanghai singers and dancers have been working hard two and three evenings a week in preparation for the operas. The company is working under the direction of Mr. di Luca and Mr. G. de Rossi, the Italian Consul-General.

The cast for 'La Tosca' will be:
Flora Tosca..... Mrs. Isenman
Mario Cavaradossi..... M. Speelman
Baron Scarpia..... Mr. V. Meyer
Cesare Angelotti..... Mr. Haynes
A Sacristan..... Mr. Blom
Spoleto, Police Agent..... Mr. Carson
Sciarrone, Gendarme..... Mr. Tipple
The 'Cavalleria' cast follows:
Santuzza..... Mrs. Tourvel
Lola..... Miss Loehr
Lucia..... Mrs. Straetmans
Turiddu..... Mr. Casella
Alfro..... Mr. Currie
For the ballet the conductor will be Mr. Alberti, who conducted in 'La Navarraise' last season.

VON TIRPITZ FEARFUL OF BRITISH SEA POWER

Not Until It Is Broken Will
Germany Win, He
Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—The Westminster Gazette says: "Admiral von Tirpitz throws a salutary douche of cold water on von Hindenburg's and von Ludendorff's recent assertions about Germany's strength, by saying that nothing can be decided until the sea-power of Great Britain has been broken and pointing out the incontestable fact that this power everywhere is victorious in its own sphere."

The Westminster Gazette emphasises the difference between British navalism and German militarism, though the Germans naturally pretend that the former is as aggressive and threatening to the world as the latter.

"Our worst enemy cannot pretend that we embarked on this war to extend our power or increase our possessions. We came in because Germany compelled us and what we hold of their territory we hold in trust, on our own behalf and on that of our allies, for a guarantee against future attacks."

Germany and Austria To Make Trade Pact, Czernin's Prediction

Economic Relations To Be Re-
arranged As Reply To
Plans Of Entente

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 6.—Speaking to a Hungarian deputation, Count Czernin, the Austria Minister for Foreign Affairs, foreshadowed a re-arrangement of the economic relations between Austria and Germany, as a counter-blast to the measures being taken by the Entente. He disclaimed any desire to forcibly acquire extensions of territory and expressed a wish to conclude a general, just and honorable peace which would safeguard the territorial integrity of the monarchy and its free political and economic development.

La Victoire says:—"We see with satisfaction the representative of the great American Republic has lost none of the fine flame that burned in his declarations when America went into the war."

All the papers praise President Wilson's statements on the prosecution of the war to a victorious end and to the exclusion of Germany from the future partnership of nations as long as she lives under the ambitions and intriguing of her present masters. They agree that the threat to deny Germany the right to free economic intercourse will be very efficient and, if put into force, would mean the end of that country as an industrial and naval power.

British Naval Aircraft Successful In Raids

Bombs Dropped On Aerodromes
And Six Machines Shot
Down, Two Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Naval aircraft, on Wednesday and Thursday, bombed the aerodromes at Uptkerke, St. Denis Westrem and Engel, the docks at Bruges and various railway traffic, causing fires. All our machines returned.

During fighting between patrols, we destroyed two machines and shot down four, of which three were probably destroyed.

Exhibition Of Pictures Open This Morning

Last Chance To See Work Of
Many Artists Up To
One O'clock

The exhibition of pictures at the Town Hall in aid of the British Women's Work Association will be continued this morning. Those who have not yet seen the excellent collection of works gathered together by Mrs. R. N. Macleod will have an opportunity to do so up to one o'clock this afternoon. The exhibition will close then.

Japan Joins Protest Over Wireless Loan

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, December 7.—In addition to the British protest it is understood that Baron Hayashi today called at the Waichiaoou and protested against the Larsen Wireless Loan on the ground that Japanese interests are endangered by the alleged German connection with the scheme.

WILSON'S ADDRESS WINS PARIS PRESS APPROVAL

Views Expressed In Message
To Congress Unanimously
Acclaimed In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 6.—President Wilson's address to Congress has been greeted enthusiastically by the French press, which expresses its unanimous approval, particularly regarding the necessity for freeing the peoples writhing under the heel of Prussianism.

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ALL AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TO VOTE IN REFERENDUM

Madame Melba Cables To
Colonial Women Urging Sup-
port Of Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, December 6.—The Federal Government has now authorised enlisted men under twenty-one years of age to vote in the referendum, even though they have not yet served abroad.

Jimmy Clabby, the well-known boxer, has enlisted and advises all American boxers in Australia to do the same.

Madame Melba has cabled from America, appealing to the women of Australia to vote in support of the Government.

Sydney, December 6.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, today addressed a stirring appeal to an enormous and most enthusiastic audience of women at Her Majesty's Theatre. He stated that he intended to organise the women of Australia, with a view to freeing men.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Amherst's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, December 8.—Messrs. Benjamin and Potts Share Market Report states that the market opened very dull, with a weakening tendency. "The large sum of money, said to total \$30,000,000, which has been temporarily locked up in connection with the tenders for the Macao Opium Monopoly, has undoubtedly affected our share business and now that this money has been released a general improvement is to be expected."

BRITISH WITHDRAW AROUND CAMBRAI TO AVOID LOSSES

Still Maintain Two-thirds
Of Ground Gained In
Tank Drive

HOLD STRONG LINE

New Positions Taken Up
Without Discovery
By Germans

FRONT SHORTENED

Salient of Bourlon Wood
Yielded Because Too
Costly to Hold

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: There has been local fighting in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie, but the situation shows no change. Our artillery and infantry fire repulsed minor attacks southward of Bourlon Wood, with severe loss to the enemy.

The hostile artillery was active at a number of points southward of the Scarpe and also in the neighborhood of Armentieres. There was great activity in the air on both sides on Wednesday.

We carried out long-distance reconnaissances, dropped bombs and used machine-guns against targets on the ground during the daytime. We bombed Gontrou aerodrome last night.

Two direct hits with heavy bombs were obtained on aeroplane sheds, while others burst among buildings around the aerodrome. Bombs were dropped on St. Denis Western aerodrome and Douai railway station.

Fighting in the air went on the whole day long. Five German machines were brought down and five driven down. Five of ours are missing.

Another successful raid was carried out on Germany today. All the machines have returned safely. Details are awaited.

A German wireless official communique yesterday evening reported: "We cleared the British out of Maroing."

Reason For Cambrai Withdrawal

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, explaining Sir Julian Byng's withdrawal around Cambrai, says:—"We have fallen back deliberately and successfully upon a well-chosen line, which rules out the salient made by Bourlon Wood and should enable us to maintain our hold upon the length of the Hindenburg Line we have captured against whatever pressure the Germans may apply in order to recover these lines."

"Bourlon Wood certainly possessed certain advantages as an observation post, but such advantages may be very much too costly to retain unless they are immediately utilisable. The phenomenally fine weather may change any day, thus finally breaking the campaigning season."

"Bourlon Wood extends for 600 acres. Its topographical conditions render it extremely undesirable to attempt to hold in wet weather, apart from the fact that it forms an enclave into the enemy's territory which is subject to enfilade as well as direct fire."

"That the enemy did not know of our withdrawal till the morning seems proved by the fact that during the night they were laying heavy barrages upon the abandoned positions. Their infantry advanced in the morning in large bodies, but were repelled by our gunners, great losses being inflicted upon them."

"The area we have deemed it desirable to abandon for military reasons is probably less than one-third of the total amount gained during the great tank drive a fortnight ago."

German Claim 9,000 Prisoners

A German official communique wireless yesterday afternoon reported:—"We stormed the trenches southward and south-westward of Moeuvres and pressed forward over the Hapapume to Cambrai road."

"The enemy have evacuated their forward positions between Moeuvres

and Marcoling, withdrawing to the heights northward and eastward of Fiesqueras. We have captured Graincourt, Anneux, Canting, Nojelles and the heights northward of Marcoling, penetrating for four kilometers on a front of ten kilometers.

"The enemy set fire to these villages in their retreat. Our prisoners now total 9,000, with 148 guns and 716 machine-guns."

The German wireless official communicate this afternoon reports: "We have stormed La Justice Farm, between Graincourt and Marcoling, and cleared the enemy out of the latter village."

"The British temporarily penetrated northward of La Vaguerie. We threw them back and are maintaining our positions against bitter hand-grenade attacks."

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Infantry action on the Cambrai front during the night was confined to patrol encounters. There was an increased hostile artillery bombardment on both sides of the River Scarpe.

Nothing Vital Surrendered

Mr. Perry Robinson, wiring from British headquarters, says: "We have surrendered nothing vital of our gains and the breach in the Hindenburg Line remains as wide as it was. Bourlon Wood, an acute angle salient, was a loathsome place, full of stagnant pools and corpses. It has been continuously drenched with gas until the garrison almost had to live in their gas-masks."

"The hill on which the wood is situated in no way commands the country on our side as it does that beyond it. It is essential to us for an advance and its loss might be serious for the Germans, but, in their hands, it is unimportant as a threat to us."

"Our withdrawal in no way begins to convert our victory into a defeat and the attempts of the Germans to inflict that defeat have resulted chiefly in colossal losses to themselves."

Mr. Percival Phillips, wiring from British headquarters, says: "The shortening of our front is a regrettable minor sequel to our great advance, but our net gains are still very great and we still have the Hindenburg system at our back."

"Our withdrawal was most deliberate. Not a single gun, rifle or round of ammunition was lost and all the captured German guns were withdrawn."

"Our new trenches were prepared at night, concealed from observation. The new front is very strong and our men are in excellent quarters."

Paris, December 7.—The official communicate issued yesterday evening reported: The artillery activity has been lively on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday and eight hit and forced to descend.

We dropped 9,000 kilograms of projectiles, especially on the railway-stations and depots at Lichtenfeld and Coartemarck, the cantonments at Laon and the depots at Roussasch. The enemy dropped bombs during the night in Dunkirk, causing several casualties, and also in Calais, where no-one was injured.

FIGHTING BEGINS FOR CONTROL OF SWATOW

Northern Troops In Grave Danger Owing To Li Shun's Blocking Re-inforcements

Reuter's Special Service to The China Press

Peking, December 7.—The situation at Swatow is becoming serious. Large forces of Southern troops have arrived in the vicinity of Chaochow, where fighting is already reported to have commenced. The position of the Northern forces is very serious owing to the detention of reinforcements at Panfou by the Tsuchun of Kiangsu.

Traffic on the Swatow-Chaochow Railway has been suspended owing to the occupation of Foyang Station by the rebels.

It is understood that General Wang Shih-chen insists on resigning the post of Minister of War and that General Tuan Chi-wei is his probable successor.

Li Shun Non-Committal

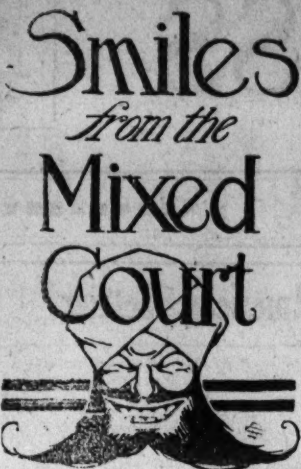
Tsuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu refused to commit himself one way or the other when requested by President Feng to express his opinion of the result of the Tientsin Conference. Tsuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has telegraphed that unless an immediate settlement is effected with the South, he will be obliged to resign.

Inspector-General Lu Yang-ting denied that the Wuchow conference had ever decided to present the demands as published by the press. It is learned that these demands were circulated by news agencies owned by people who are opposed to peace in order to irritate the military class.

Tsuchun Chang Hual-chi returned to his Shantung post Friday upon hearing the news that Ma Shih-chung, the subdued bandit, has again become active and is about to start an insurrection.

The Bank Consortium handed over to the Chinese government Thursday the sum of \$5,000,000 as the surplus salt revenue.

Damon and Pythias



When the shutters of the shop of Oo Tuh-yong are up, it is his wont, accompanied by the partner of his joys and sorrows, to go promenading amid the bright lights of Peking Road to rest his mind from the cares of the day. They were thus promenading the other night when Tsang Yoong-fok suddenly bumped into Madame Oo with quite a shock. As Oo Tuh-yong himself said, later, "I spoke to him about it."

In the way of things Chinese, that of course started something. Tsang spoke to Oo and Oo spoke to Tsang. Tsang then made some remarks about Oo's father, Oo rejoined about Tsang's grandfather and so on. The discussion was waxing hot, when, also in the way of things Chinese, Tsang suggested that they adjourn to a neighboring teashop to try to compose matters.

They did. And Tsang bowed Oo to a seat. Oo bowed Tsang to a seat. As they sat and began sipping their tea, Tsang suddenly raised his teacup and heaved it straight in Oo's face. And as he did, three other gentlemen sprang out and Mr. Oo was reposing on the floor with gentlemen seated on assorted parts of his anatomy, all assiduously pounding. And outside the door Madame Oo shrieked.

There was another discussion in the Mixed Court yesterday—about two hours of it. And when the Assessor had heard enough to make his head buzz he gave Tsang and two of his accomplices ten days each and cautioned Oo henceforth to go promenading on Ningpo Loo.

Easy Money

Yen Ng was regarding the sparkling waters of Soochow Creek, drinking in the perfumed zephyrs wafted from its bosom. He was musing lightly on men and women and life and love.

A prepossessing individual approached him, having just alighted from a small creek steamer. The individual scrutinized him in friendly fashion and then came over. "Stranger," said he, "Wouldst make a little coin, ten dollars or so?"

Far be it from Yen Ng to spurn matters material, and ten dollars is not to be sneezed at. In short, he would.

The individual produced from the folds of his skirt a package.

"Do you see this package?" said

the individual. "All you have to do is to carry it. I shall walk ahead. You walk behind me, at a respectable distance. Whither I go, thither you go, always maintaining the respectable distance. When I have reached my destination, I shall signal. Do you then come up, give me the package and I shall give you ten dollars."

And with that they set out, forty yards apart. But woe is Yen Ng! They had not gone far when Yen was tapped on the shoulder. He was asked what he had there. He replied he did not know. The detective—it was none other—allowed that he would see. And as he stopped to open it, Yen's benefactor took to his heels and fled to parts unknown.

What more need he say? In the package was opium and Yen Ng drew ten days in jail. Truly the stars in their courses have put the jinx on Yen Ng.

The Demon Rum

The Chinese constables on Broadway are men of the world. They know the ways of mankind and of life. When therefore one of them saw Ong Ah-ng, for the proper enunciation of which one should have asthma, strolling idly down Broadway with five bottles of old gin under his arm, he thought the situation might bear examination.

"Where, my friend, did you get your red liquor?" said the C.P.C.

Ong explained at great length that the bottles contained hot water—presumably for his bath. But the C.P.C. hadn't patronized Broadway in vain. He knew a thing or two, he did.

"Water?" said he. "Come with me to the sergeant."

In court, of course, Ong explained carefully that a foreign friend had given him the gin as a token of his esteem—Ong being a barrow cooler. The court as a token of its esteem, gave Ong three months.

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AND

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Sole Agents

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\$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of	Interest at 4%
1st year.....	\$36.50 \$1.47
2nd	74.47 3.00
3rd	113.98 4.60
4th	155.08 6.26
5th	197.84 7.99
6th	242.33 9.78
7th	288.61 11.65
8th	336.77 13.60
9th	386.87 15.62
10th	439.00 17.73
11th	493.23 19.92
12th	549.65 22.20
13th	608.35 24.57
14th	669.43 27.04
15th	732.97 29.61
16th	799.08 32.28
17th	867.86 35.06
18th	939.42 37.95
19th	1013.87 40.96
20th	1091.33

Every man, woman, and child in Shanghai with an income of less than Tls 500 a month should have a savings account.

Add a Link Each Month to Your Chain of Independence

28 new savings accounts were opened up to Saturday noon.

Local Examination Postponed One Day

Cambridge Test To Be Held Tuesday Owing To Delay In Mail

Owing to a delay in the arrival of the mail from England the Cambridge Local Examination which was to be held tomorrow has been postponed to Tuesday. A cablegram from Cambridge stated that the papers were despatched on October 18, but only one package has yet been received. It is expected that the remainder is in the mail that was due to arrive yesterday but will not get here until Monday.

RUSSIAN COMMUNITY HONORS ITS CONSUL

Presentation Made To Mr. Grosse On Completion Of 25 Years' Service

An enthusiastic reception was given yesterday to Mr. V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General, in honor of his completion of 25 years' service in the Russian government. A large part of the Russian colony of Shanghai gathered at the Russian Assembly Hall, 25 Avenue Edward VII, where the ceremony took place under the auspices of the Russian Executive Committee.

Addresses were given, a presentation made to Mr. Grosse and his health heartily drunk. An address, several personal tokens and a portrait of himself, painted by Mrs. R. N. Macleod, were presented to Mr. Grosse.

Among those who spoke were Count Jersky, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank; Mr. Lutich, Russian Vice-Consul, and the heads of various Russian organizations in Shanghai. Mr. Grosse responded with his thanks. The formal address on behalf of the Russian community was made by Count Jersky, who said:

"Today Mr. Grosse celebrates his 25th anniversary in the service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the whole of that period his efforts have been concentrated entirely on the good of Russia. At every place at which he has been stationed he has always not only highly distinguished himself as Consul and representative of the Government, but he has left

everywhere great regrets on his departure owing to his personal good qualities.

"Mr. Grosse is always ready to give his assistance to anybody—not only assistance in his official capacity but assistance in his private capacity. He is a good-hearted and straightforward man. We very much regret that the 25th anniversary in the Consular service should occur at a time when there are sad events in Russia, where a band of traitors and usurpers have temporarily seized the power. We are fully convinced that this state of affairs cannot last long and that everyone who is for good and honesty in Russia will rebel against it and do all they can to put down the Bolsh-

eviks and once again instal the Provisional Government—the Government which can be considered by us as the only legitimate Russian Government.

"As far as the Russian colony in Shanghai is concerned, we cannot acknowledge the Bolsheviks, and we take this opportunity of declaring it openly. We would inform Lenin and Trotsky and the others who support them that we consider them only as traitors to the Russian cause. We can now only express the hope that we shall shortly see Russia fighting once again, with the Allies, for the freedom of the world and for all the high ideals which the Allies have declared from the beginning of the war."

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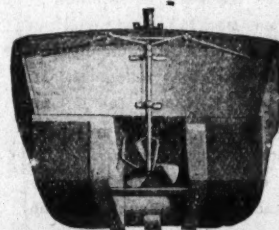
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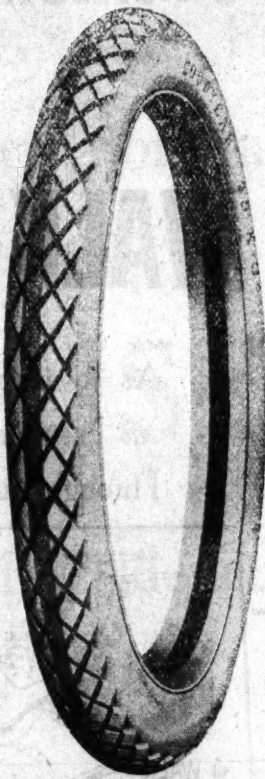
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For the young man, the 7-jeweled Reliance—in snap case, \$6, in dust-proof screw case \$6.75, and in ten year guaranteed gold-filled case \$11.90. And the Waterbury, also jeweled, \$5.50, and the Waterbury "Radiolite," with radium lighted hands and figures that glow brightly and tell time in the dark, \$7.40.

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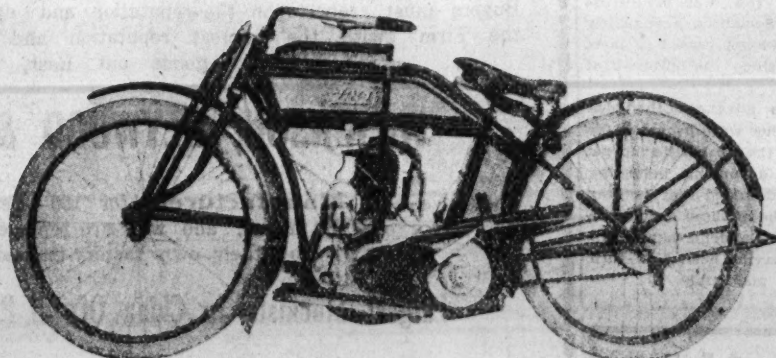
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DAUDET RAIDED AS ROYALIST PLOTTER

Paris Stirred By Police Search Of Noted Editor's News-paper Office

HINTS CIVIL WAR DANGER

Arms Said To Be Trophies, With Important Documents, Are Confiscated

Paris, October 28.—The police last night searched the offices of L'Action Francaise and of the various headquarters of leagues connected with that newspaper. The search resulted in the discovery, according to this morning's issue of L'Action Francaise, of five revolvers, one dagger and a few pistols which decorated the walls as trophies.

Charles Maurras, co-director of the newspaper with Leon Daudet, says the search was ridiculous. M. Maurras added that he and Daudet, ber of Deputies to M. Daudet's act the restoration of the monarchy, but always openly, and that since the war began they had thought only of France.

M. Malvy, formerly Minister of the Interior, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to M. Daudet's accusations of October 4 that Malvy was guilty of betraying secrets to the enemy, asserted that Daudet was attacking the republic through him. Prompted by Rival Paper

The announcement that domiciliary searches were made last night in connection with an alleged Royalist plot caused great surprise today. The newly established paper Le Pays, which is friendly to Joseph Caillaux, formerly Premier and formerly Minister of Finance, and is even said to be his organ, has been insisting for some time that the authorities take some step against the Royalist organ L'Action Francaise and its editor, Leon Daudet.

In view of the support given by the Royalists to the Government and the apparent tranquillity in Royalist circles since the war began, little attention has been given to this matter.

The police authorities this morning completed the operations begun yesterday by searching the desks at the headquarters of L'Action Francaise which had been left under seal. Some papers were seized and the director of the judicial police submitted a report to the Minister of Justice.

Premier Painleve, M. Steeg, Minister of the Interior, and M. Franklin-Bouillon, Minister of Propaganda, called today at the Ministry of Justice, and later the Prefect of Police, the Public Prosecutor and the Military Governor of Paris, Gen. Dubail, arrived.

Subsequently the following official communication was issued: "Searches were carried out last evening which resulted in the seizure of a quantity of arms which came under the prohibition instituted since the beginning of the war, as well as documents of great importance. An investigation has begun into movements tending to provoke civil war by arming citizens against one another."

Charles Maurras, one of the directors of L'Action Francaise, has informed the Temps that he has not been and will not be an enemy of the present Government. He added: "The Royalist idea, is now being pushed infinitely less than Radicalism or Socialism. The Royalists have held no meetings or conventions during the war, while the Radicals and Socialists, particularly the latter, have not ceased to meet and confer since the outbreak of hostilities."

M. Maurras advanced the idea that the searches were prompted by the desire of the authorities to get possession of documents belonging to Daudet, and added that nothing but photographs of these documents remain in M. Daudet's hands, all the originals having been filed with the examining magistrate.

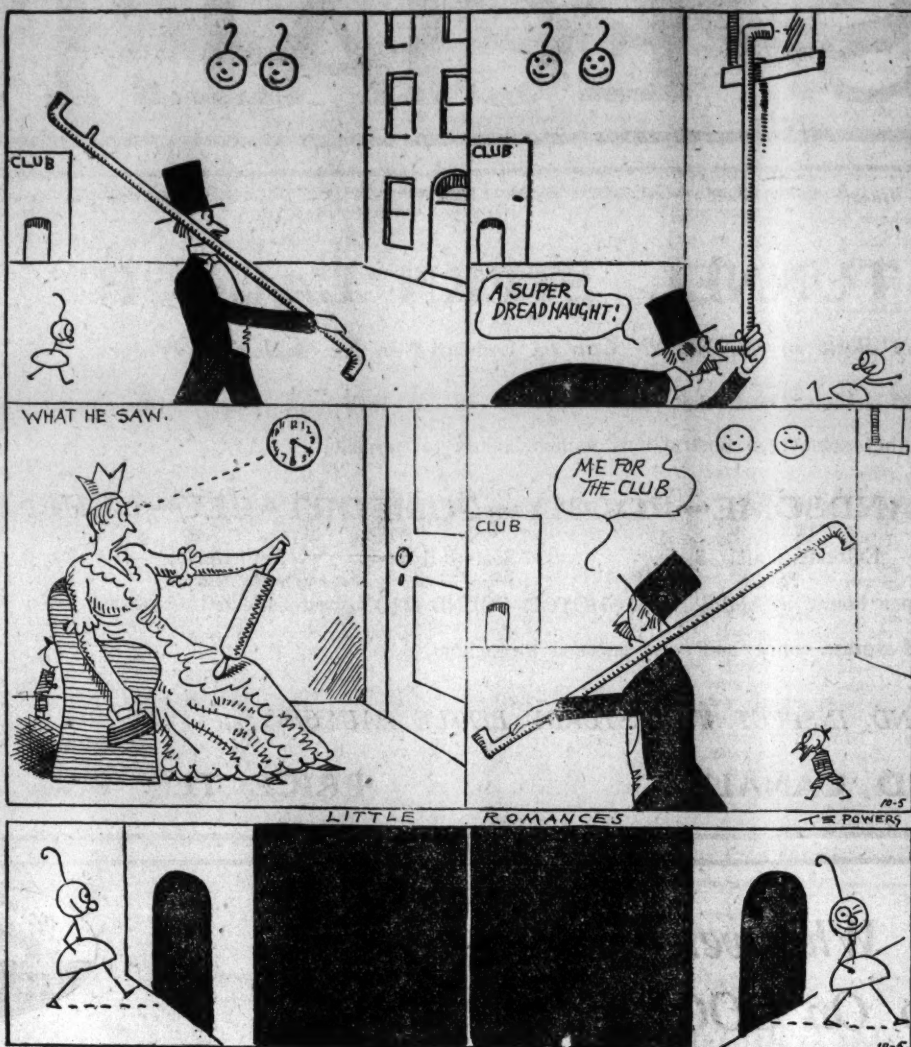
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GERMAN BUSINESS SEES RUIN AHEAD

Other Classes Celebrate Victories, But Traders Think Of After-War Condition

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.—In the midst of the general exultation in Germany over the victories on the Isonzo and Riga fronts and the demands for revision of the peace program in accordance with the new war map, German business classes are beginning to obey the injunction to consider the commercial map as well. An increasing amount of attention is devoted by the newspapers to the growing difficulties of re-establishing German foreign trade after the war. Articles in a Socialist newspaper of Pan-German view are found almost every day in which it is pointed out that diplomatic breaks with China and the South American republics, instead of being a source of amusement on account of the military unimportance of these nations, mean the loss of Germany's hard-won commercial position in these markets, and increases the difficulties of the uphill fight to rebuild the foreign trade after the war.

Business men protest that these difficulties will be virtually insuperable if the Government persists in its plan of establishing control of imports and shipping after the return of peace, and of restricting private initiative. Some of them go further

and demand indemnification by the state of men engaged in foreign trade for war losses and state financial assistance in the post-bellum offensive against foreign markets.

Problem of Shipping

The thought that German shipping might be barred or restricted in the ports of Germany's present enemies, which has long been scoffed at by shipping and export experts, has now come home to the business world as a real menace. Discussion of peace conditions, even in the most virulent Pan-German war organs, emphasizes the necessity of again procuring German shipping the most favored nation treatment in foreign harbors, which was formerly enjoyed, as a vital condition of the settlement after the war. Considerable attention is devoted to the reform of the British consular service, and the demand is voiced that measures be taken without delay to bring the German consular and intelligence services up to date, and that all preparations be made during the war so that the German trades may have a favorable

start in the race to secure raw materials the instant peace is concluded.

The situation is realized with special keenness in Hamburg, where, in repeated articles by business experts, the Government has been warned that the plans to promote the recovery of German exchange and keep down prices by establishing an official purchasing monopoly would merely result in rival nations securing the scanty world supply of foodstuffs and raw materials.

There is a well-authenticated story of a conference between Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, during last Summer, in which the Hamburg shipping magnate after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders, told the Emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the slough of ruin after the war. He declared that he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

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The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday. The I.C. s.s. Ewang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chinwangtao on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday. The I.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The I.C. s.s. Luomo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Haeen left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinning left Tongku for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

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From San Francisco
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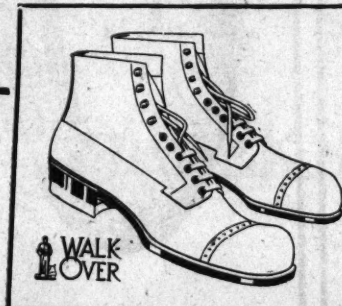
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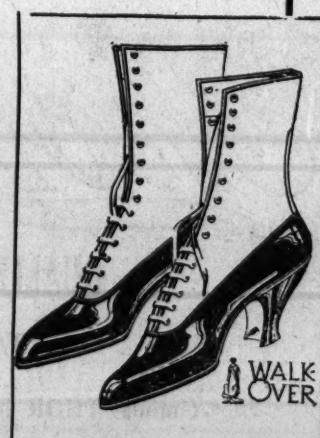


in Paris reports that tan and dark brown shoes, which look so well with military colors, are having another popular season.

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AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB TO HAVE 'GIFT' MEETING

Philanthropic Department Will Receive Donations Dec. 18; Social Welfare Program

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club, to be held at the Carlton Cafe on Dec. 18, will be in charge of the Philanthropic Department. The program will consist of reports by groups of members who have been investigating Chinese philanthropic institutions and working and social conditions among the Chinese in and around Shanghai.

The meeting will also be the annual "Christmas Gift Party," when members contribute clothing and the like for distribution among needy individuals, institutions and hospitals here. Members are requested to bear this in mind and bring their gifts. It is expected that there will be a heavy call from the poor this winter. Donations of clothing, money, canned goods, toys, picture-books, fruits and candy are especially asked by the Department, and there will be a committee on hand at 3 p.m. to receive the gifts and arrange for their distribution.

Forty-five members of the Philanthropic Department, divided into eight groups, have been investigating the charitable institutions and working conditions here, in anticipation of extending the scope of the Club work to aid in these lines. They have found that there were over 40 charitable institutions conducted solely by Chinese and will report on their findings and of the prospect for greater efficiency and more united effort in social welfare work in the Settlement.

The places visited and the various groups are as follows:

Kiangwan Orphanage and the Widows Home and Bible School:—Mrs. G. F. Fitch, leader; Mrs. Main, Miss Kloss, Mrs. Reiner, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Woodbridge, Loong Hwa Orphanage; Poor Farm (Native City):—Miss Silver, leader; Mrs. McCloy, Mrs. Wm. Morris, Mrs. McGrath, Mrs. Reiner, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Webb.

Play Ground (near West Gate); Physical Culture School:—Miss Boss, leader; Miss Abbey, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Haile, Miss Russell.

Ricsha Mission:—Mrs. Ward, leader; Miss Adams, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Kilgore, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. White.

Little Sisters of the Poor:—Mrs. Breneman, leader; Mrs. Eugene Davis, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Neale, Mrs. Sullivan.

Cotton Mills:—Mrs. Kulp, leader; Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss M. Jensen, Mrs. Hallam, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Rugh.

Commercial Press:—Mrs. Stafford, leader; Mrs. Beebe, Miss Andrews, Miss Redo, Miss Massie, Mrs. McCloy, Silk Filatures:—Mrs. Reiner, leader; Mrs. Lacy, Miss Park, Miss Tuttle, Miss Styger, Miss Turnhill, Mrs. Wilbur.

There will be a sale of crochet yokes, lace, luncheon sets &c. from the Kiangwan "Door of Hope" Orphanage. These articles are made by the children, several of whom will be present to assist in the sale.

The Club Reading Circle will meet twice this week. The Great Fiction section will meet Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in Mrs. Hallam's apartments at the Astor House and the Illad section will meet Friday morning at the same hour, also with Mrs. Hallam.

Two interesting departmental meetings were held during the past week. The Japan study circle met with Mrs. Wilbur last Wednesday afternoon to hear Miss Kawai of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of Tokio in a talk on the training of Japanese girls. The speaker contrasted the old education with the new and brought out impressively the change that is taking place in Japanese thought concerning woman's sphere. Mrs. Benjamin presided over the meeting and Mrs. Kishi, wife of the Japanese Vice-Consul, accompanied Miss Kawai and very graciously presided over the Japanese tea which followed the talk.

On Friday the Music Study Department met at Mrs. Fearn's. Mrs. Drake, who completed a seven years' course

at the University of Leipzig, read an illuminating paper on the seven forms of musical composition. In illustration of her subject she played "The Raindrop Prelude" of Chopin, his Nocturne No. 2 E Flat Major and the Sonata, Opus 49, and Sonata, Opus 14, of Beethoven. Mrs. A. Robertson Duncan sang with pleasing effect "The Sweetness of Sorrow" and "Remembrance," by Beethoven and the Misses Jansen gave selections by the same master on violin and piano. The study of Beethoven will be continued at the next meeting of the circle, when a series of the great composer's works will be given by the girls of the American School.

STUDENTS' PLAYS AID FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Original Drama, Minstrel Show And Concert Given By St. John's Men

Amateur musicians and student thespians of St. John's University, scored a big success yesterday when they presented a variety show in aid of the sufferers of the Tientsin flood before a capacity audience. The program, though somewhat lengthy, held the large house intent. The show was featured by a Chinese play written especially for the occasion by Tsien Ju-pah, a student of the college. The plot involves the love of a poor orphan for a girl, whose beauty and wealth have been long the objects of her wicked cousin. After a conspiracy the villain cousin murders the servant of the hero in an attempt to kill the orphan and has him convicted for manslaughter. The hero flees jail through the assistance of the prison ward and goes to Tientsin, where the heroine has taken up residence following her refusal to give the villain her hand. But the hero is branded an outcast and murderer and is rejected. The story ends in the tragic suicide of the orphan and the heroine's entering a nunnery.

A minstrel show entitled "A Night in Hawaii," depicting the music-loving nature of the people of the "Eden of the Pacific" and their hospitality to tourists, won a great deal of favorable comment. The university glee club rendered a "Marching Song" and the university orchestra played the "Marche des Petits Pierrots." Two films entitled the "Heart of Paula" and "Through the Keyhole" were screened.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of the university, in his opening remarks, said: "Confucius said, 'Within the four seas, all are brethren.' That is why we are doing our best to help the sufferers of the Tientsin flood. Students are one of the patriotic classes in China, so our boys, not wishing to be outdone by others, have organized this dramatic club in order to contribute some money for this charitable work."

"The staging of a drama for that purpose is as good as any other way. Holding the mirror up to Nature, the drama describes all sorts of things in our society, which makes us sorry and happy. We are easily moved by the condition depicted by the drama and thus become at once willing to help."

Between \$800 and \$1,000 was cleared for the flood victims.

EMDEN LIFE BELTS FOUND

Relics Of Raider Drift Ashore At South Beach

Seabright, N. J., Oct. 28.—Two life belts bearing the name s.s. Emden, the name of a German sea raider, were discovered floating in the surf at South Beach yesterday. The first was found by Robert Thorsen, 15 years old, near the W. E. Connor property. A short time later a similar one was found by a fisherman who answered to the name of Anderson. News of the find spread rapidly through the village, bringing numerous autoists and pedestrians to the beach. Thorsen and Anderson were offered liberal rewards for the belts, but both refused to part with them. From the worn appearance of the belts it was evident they had been in the water for months.

BIG ROUND-UP OF ALIENS

London, Nov. 20.—A New York cable dated November 20 says that President Wilson's proclamation for the control of enemy subjects was brought into effect in Hoboken, on the night of the 19th. Two thousand and twenty Germans were discovered and arrested in bars and boarding houses, and sent to Ellis Island.

NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR TAKES OFFICE IN HUNAN

Chen Chien Believed to Be Working to Restore Order in Province

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Changsha, November 28.—On Saturday morning, November 24, Chen Chien, a Hunan military official, who has fully identified himself with the cause of the South, took the office of Civil Governor and has been doing all in his power to bring about smooth government ever since. The election of military and civil governor may have been something of a form; still, it was carried on with a certain amount of order, some twenty or thirty gentry assembling and choosing Chen for civil governor and Tan Hao-ming, recent Tuchun of Kwangsi, for military governor. The latter has been reported as at Hengchow, a little over a hundred miles south of this city, and a place that the Northern troops, in their onset last month, never managed to reach. It is now said that although Tan will visit this city in the near future, he will not take the office to which he has been chosen. An observer cannot predict, but it seems safe to assert that if a group of men will take hold of the reins of government and administer things with even a moderate show of firmness and fairness, the populace will be eternally grateful and will let them stay on in office.

Boundary Line for Fighting Fixed

Chen Chien has stated that the governor of Hupeh, Wang Chuan-yuan, has wired for an armistice and has agreed not to permit any Northern soldiers to come south of the Milo river, between Siangyin, forty miles below Changsha, and Yochow, still further to the north, provided the Southern troops are not permitted to go north of the same boundary. This has been agreed to and meantime, both parties, Wang in Hupeh, and Chen in Hunan, watch with the keenest interest the reports of the premiership in Peking.

City Police Again on Duty

The victorious and elated Southern troops, especially those of the first division under General Chao Heng-ti, returning to Changsha last week, undertook to mete out retribution to all who had been in any way disloyal to the Southern cause since September. The chief object of their revenge is of course, the second division, the General of which, Chen Fu-chu, confidently expecting success for the Northern arms through the campaign of the early Autumn, sided with Tuchun Pu Liang-tao and issued many posters and proclamations indicating partiality to that Northern cause. The police also came in for criticism and were temporarily driven off their patrol throughout the city. This upset is now being remedied and the familiar black uniform is again to be seen everywhere.

General Assurance

With the exception of the tremendous depreciation, which is growing daily worse, in the value of the Hunan paper dollar—it costing today \$1.27 in Hunan paper to buy one clean silver dollar—the city is quieting down and taking a deep breath of satisfaction that it came through the recent disturbance with so little damage. It only longs for peace.

Concert at Ningpo Raises War Fund

Residents of Port Give Pleasing Entertainment for British Woman's Work

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Ningpo, Dec. 6.—Yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Taikoo House, which was most generously opened for the purpose by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Edwards, the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas gave a most pleasing concert by local talent. The program consisted of two parts and during the intermission refreshments were served by the host and hostess. There was a large and appreciative audience present. Following was the program:—

Song—Two Grenadiers... R. Schumann
Mr. Elleroy M. Smith.
Glee—Let the Hills Resound... Brinley Richards
Mrs. Robbins, Miss Hughes, Rev. G. Coultas, Rev. T. Gaunt.
Song—The Dawn of Joy... Denman Fuller

Mrs. G. H. Edwards.
Reading—At the Sign of the Cross... T. Carrison
Mrs. Elleroy M. Smith.
Pianoforte—Les Sylphides, Chaminade
Mrs. F. W. Lyons.

Song—My Ships That Went A-Sailing... Hermann Lohr
Mr. G. H. Edwards.
Song—Rose, Softly Blooming... Spohr
Miss M. B. Duncan.

Intermission.
Song—Truss in the Lord... Elijah
Mrs. H. S. Redfern.
Song—(a) Violets... Ellen Wright
(b) Longing... Carrie Jacobs-Bond.

Mr. Elleroy M. Smith.
Pianoforte—Auf dem Berge... Grieg
Miss Howell.
Song—A Birthday... H. Woodman
Miss M. B. Duncan.

Reading—On Christmas Day in the Morning... Grace Richmond
Mrs. Elleroy M. Smith.
Song—The House of Memories... Aylward
Mr. G. H. Edwards.

The proceeds of the afternoon, about \$125.00, go to the aid of the British Women's Work for Soldiers and Sailors.

ANOTHER CO-OPERATIVE DEAL IS CONSUMMATED

Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., Obtains Controlling Interest In A Japan Plant

Tokio, December 2.—Mr. George P. Hart, president of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., who has been touring the Far East in company with Mr. E. W. Rice, Jr., president of the General Electric Company, has concluded a deal which will open another American-Japanese enterprise in Japan.

The Stanley Works are the largest manufacturers in the world of builders hardware. The company is a close corporation with a capital of \$10,000,000 and employs 3,500 men. It has had sixty years of experience in the line of manufacturing steel wrought hardware and the control has remained in the hands of the same family. They have been exporters to Japan, Australia and China for many years.

The nucleus of the new company is the purchase of 52 per cent interest in a manufacturing plant near Kobe in which the F. W. Horne Company of Tokio and Yokohama and a number of prominent Japanese in Nagoya and Osaka were the owners. The old owners retain 48 per cent of the shares. The board of directors will consist of an equal number of Americans and Japanese. The factory management will be under Japanese supervision and the

sales department under American management. The plant will be developed to accord with the market demands and opportunities in this field as also in the manufacture of rolled steel. The new company obtains the advantage of co-operation with the most successful manufacturers in this line in the United States and will benefit by their experiences and knowledge. The negotiations were conducted by Mr. F. W. Horne. Mr. Hart is a passenger on the Shinyo Maru sailing tomorrow for the United States.

AUSTRIA, ASKING PEACE AND FOOD, FIGHTS ON

Resistance Not Exhausted And Population Lacks Courage To Revolt

By Philip R. Mackenzie (New York Sun)

Rome, October 10.—Although internal conditions in Austria are hopelessly bad and getting worse daily, still it is a mistake to expect the exhaustion of Austria's resistance in the near future. The scarcity of food in the Dual Monarchy verges on famine. The lower classes in many towns and cities are practically starving. All the rich and the poor, those who can afford to pay prohibitive prices for food and those condemned to suffer hunger, are tired of the war. Peace is invoked by all. It is the one and only remedy that every one hopes for and relies upon. It is peace, not victory, that the Austrians want, and they say so openly and fight without enthusiasm. Strangely enough, despite food shortage, racial hatred, lack of enthusiasm, political persecutions and a hopeless outlook, Austria's exhaustion, often predicted as imminent and inevitable, still is far off. It is well known that life is more difficult in Austria than it is in Turkey. It is known likewise that the Austrians, unlike the Turks, are not fatalists and that they do not suffer in silence and resignation.

In addition to the hardships and horrors of war the Austrians have submitted to a reign of terror, and the number of those who perished on the gallows or were beaten or

starved to death in prisons runs into thousands. Neither the iron rule of Francis Joseph nor the weak, wavering policy of his inexperienced nephew provoked the expected revolution, and the bonds of union between Hungary and Austria have not been severed, while men of different nationality who hate and despise each other still are fighting shoulder to shoulder, unwillingly but stubbornly.

All Predictions Have Failed

Internal conditions in Austria so far have been ascertained from the high prices of foodstuffs. It was assumed that resistance could not be prolonged because the people would not submit to semi-starvation. Sensational revelations of impending revolts preceded by strikes repressed in bloodshed confirmed the repeated pessimistic predictions about Austria. From one moment to another during the last two years Austria was expected either to conclude separate peace with the Allies or to hurl down the Emperor from the throne and follow Russia's example. Instead none of these predictions came true and Austria is still alive,

living with great difficulty, it is true, but not yet exhausted.

Possibly Austria's unexpected prolonged resistance is due to Germany's aid. It may be that the signs of Austria's growing weakness and exhaustion are hidden owing to the fact that instead of two enemies, Russia and Italy, Austria is fighting only one, Italy, since the Russian menace on her eastern frontiers ceased with the revolution. But even admitting that Austria's main efforts are directed against Italy, her traditional enemy, still the stubborn resistance displayed in defending Trent and Trieste cannot be underestimated.

The Hungarian press and the Hungarian officers and men taken prisoners by the Italians insist that the occupation of Trieste is impossible and express conviction that Austro-Hungarian economic and military resistance never will be broken.

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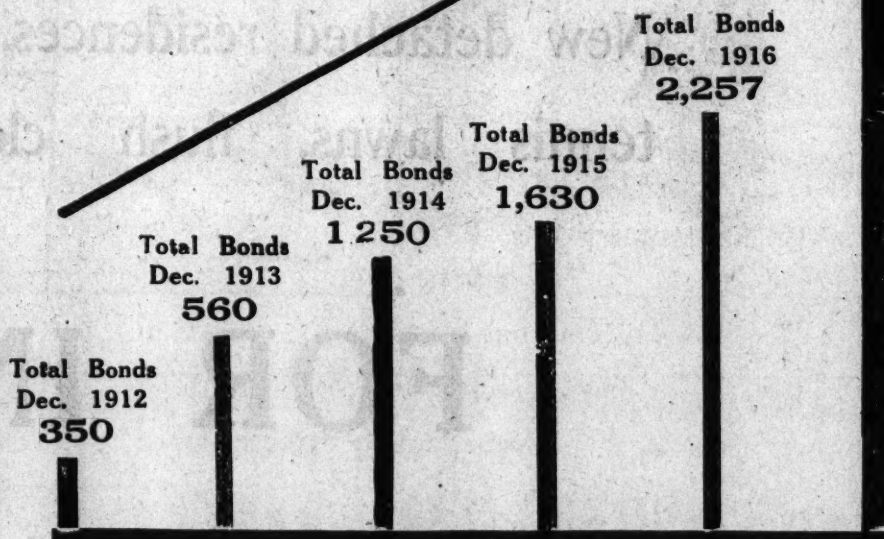
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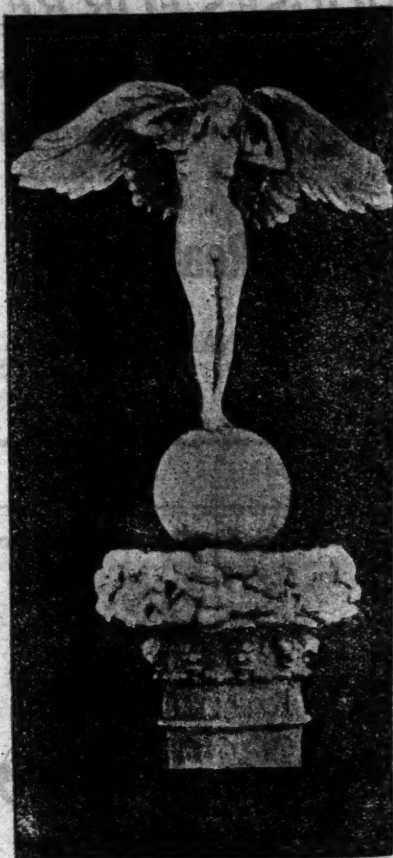
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Posed for three-fifths of the outdoor sculptor work seen at Panama Pacific International Exposition. Also for many of the great murals.

THE PRIESTESS OF CULTURE, by Herberst Adams, is one of her most notable poses. Immortalised in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

As LADY GODIVA, her figure in silver, done by Scarpetti, is installed for life in the Fifth Avenue, New York, show windows of the Gorham Company, silversmiths.

Posed for the famous painting of GALATEA, by the noted artist Albin, giving her poses free to that genius when he was so poor he was unable to pay for the services of a model.

Model for the figures on the PULITZER MEMORIAL, opposite the Plaza Hotel, at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park, New York.

Posed for the figures on the Manhattan Bridge, the Firemen's Memorial and MUSIC OF THE WATERS on Riverside Drive, New York.

Model for CIVIC PRIDE, the great gilded statue which surmounts Manhattan's huge Municipal Building.

Three productions of her figure are seen on the McMILLAN MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, by Herberst Adams, in the grounds of the National Capitol at Washington.

Recently posed for the figure of "SUFFERING HUMANITY" on the BOOTH MEMORIAL to be erected in London, after the war, as a tribute to the founder and leader of the Salvation Army.



The film that has crowded the Theatres in the North.
ART, LOVE, FAITH, BEAUTY, MORALITY—ALL IN "PURITY"

SPECIAL MUSIC.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The New York World:

The screen showed thirteen separate views of Miss Munson's widely advertised nude posings. Some had been shortened to mere flashes and just drew gasps from the spectators. Others remained long enough to prompt applause.

The New York Sun:

Although Miss Munson has never had an opportunity to display her talents as an actress, she dominates the play in a series of artistic poses which are always attractive to the eye.

The New York Telegraph:

"Purity" is in every way a satisfying picture. The acting is of the best, while the photography, superior at all points, is at times amazing in its beauty.

The New York Herald:

By reason of an audacious but inoffensive display of Miss Munson's bodily charms, and because the photoplay was exceptionally fine, the pictures held the attention of the audience. Miss Munson is such a nice-appearing young woman and so naive that she may appear before the camera and be passed by George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, where some more self-conscious aspirant might not.

Peking and Tientsin Times:

A representative of this paper witnessed yesterday a special screening of the seven-reel film "Purity," the production of the American Film Company, Inc. and we are convinced that when the public has seen this masterpiece it will support our verdict that it is the most beautiful and artistic that has ever been seen in a local theatre. The photography is amazingly distinct, the film being absolutely new, and the subject is treated with such delicacy that not even the most prudish can find anything exceptionable in the production. All suggestion of incongruity, which has marred many otherwise beautiful film productions has been eliminated. The most critical and the most refined may witness the exhibition of this remarkable creation without feeling the slightest jar to the finer senses. The whole picture conclusively proves that the makers of this picture exercised the greatest care in every detail of its creation, in the selection of the artistes, in the scenery, and in the general treatment of the ideal which animated the author. We most strongly recommend the public of Tientsin not to neglect the opportunity of seeing this film.

"Peking Daily News."

Miss Maud Allan, the celebrated exponent of classic dancing, once aptly described her art as the poetry of motion. It can be said with equal truth of the remarkable motion picture which was privately screened yesterday morning at the Peking Pavilion, entitled "Purity" that it is the poetry of posing. We ourselves at first were not inclined to accept press pronouncements at their face value until we had an opportunity of seeing the film ourselves, and in the present instance "seeing is believing." In a series of artistic poses, Miss Audrey Munson symbolizes with her perfect figure the very expression and inspiration of art. The effect of the film is enhanced by the lavish setting and mounting and the scenic splendours amongst which the characters in the picture move. There is no suggestion of coarseness in the picture and the producers have treated the subject with a delicacy of handling that cannot possibly offend the sensibilities of the most refined spectator. Of course, you will find Mrs. Grundy everywhere, but "Purity" is not intended to cater to this abnormal species of the genus homo, but to the normal person who is endowed with the faculty of discriminating between genuine art and mere vulgarity.



Prices \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00. Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

ISHII IS IMPRESSED BY AMERICAN RESOLUTION

Determination in War Made Itself Felt Upon Members Of Japanese Mission

GIVEN GREAT OVATIONS
Enthusiastic Receptions Everywhere In America Pleased Envoy

Tokio, Nov. 27.—With kind words for the enthusiastic reception they had received everywhere in America and a deep impression of America's firm determination and the magnitude of her preparations in the war against Germany, Viscount Ishii and the members of his special mission to the United States returned to Japan yesterday morning. Arriving at Yokohama on the Korea Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha the party came ashore at 9:45 o'clock. They left Sakuragicho at 11:05. Reaching Tokyo Station fifty minutes later the mission was met by Premier Count Terauchi, Viscount Motono, Baron Goto, General Oshima and other notables.

Viscount Ishii, did not hesitate to express his appreciation of the reception which had been accorded him by the American people and government. His sentiments in this respect were heartily endorsed by the other members of the commission, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Major-General Sugeno, Mr. Nagai and others.

"Not a Discordant Note"
The following statement was given out upon the arrival of the Korea: "All the members of the Mission were proud to go; we had a wonderful reception, we were pleased to stay and we are delighted to get back. From the western coast of the United States to the East we found nothing but great hospitality and kindness. Obviously it is not possible to say anything as to the details of the negotiations in Washington and it would take too long to tell the story of the trip in which we visited San Francisco, Washington, Philadelphia, Newport, Boston and New York as the guests of municipalities, states and nation. From first to last there was not a discordant note."

Viscount Ishii also expressed pleasure at the frank and democratic way in which he was received by Secretary Lansing and the other officials of the State Department. Speaking of America's determination in the war and the magnitude of her war preparations, he declared that "Germany never dreamed that America's entry into the war would have such an immense effect upon the victorious conclusion for the Allies."

Mr. William Spencer, first Secretary of the American Embassy, and Commander Horne, naval attaché, met Viscount Ishii in Yokohama, the former bearing a personal message of greeting from Ambassador Morris. His only reference to the new agreement with the United States was made after reporters had told him repeatedly of dissatisfaction it had caused in Chinese quarters. The Viscount said he was surprised at this. The convention was signed, among other reasons, he declared, to preserve and promote the interests of China.

Wanted Japanese Food
After four months away from the homeland Viscount Ishii was eager for things Japanese upon his return. From the Korea Maru he sent a wireless message to Viscountess Ishii Sunday, telling her to have a Japanese meal prepared for his luncheon yesterday. Admiral Takeshita made a similar request by wire and both men satisfied their desire at their homes yesterday noon.

As it had been rumored that Chinese displeased with the American-Japanese agreement, might attempt a demonstration upon Viscount Ishii's arrival, a strict police guard was maintained upon his landing. One hundred policemen on regular duty and a number of others who had been called out for the occasion, both plain clothes men and regulars, were on guard between the liner and the station.

An interesting outcome of the conversations in Washington, noted in Honolulu, was the presence in that port of the Japanese cruiser Tokiwa, sent to Honolulu from Yokohama at the request of the American naval authorities to replace and release an American cruiser for service in the war zone. This was tangible evidence of a co-operation and a partnership between America and Japan.

Another interesting development of the relations between the two countries noted in Honolulu on the return visit was the company of young Hawaiian Japanese who have enlisted in the United States Army and whose services have been accepted by the American Government.

Welcomed By Mr. Morris
In the course of their stay in the United States the party visited officially the cities of San Francisco, Washington, New York, Newport, Philadelphia and Boston. Invitations were received from a very large number of cities but owing to one reason or another had to be declined. At all of the places visited the entertainment was most elaborate and the interest great. Everywhere great crowds greeted the party with an undoubtedly spontaneous enthusiasm.

In Philadelphia, for instance, it was raining heavily when the party arrived shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning but notwithstanding this

the streets were packed all along the line of march. The visit to Philadelphia, the home of Mr. Roland Morris, the new Ambassador to Japan from the United States, was most interesting, particularly the scene in the Constitution Chamber, close by the great bell of Liberty, where Ambassador Morris, then representing the City of Philadelphia, welcomed Viscount Ishii, who responded in a speech which was published all over the United States.

At all of the places visited Viscount Ishii made speeches. In Philadelphia, for instance, he made four speeches within twelve hours. In New York he made five or six. In Washington he addressed the Senate and the House of Representatives and his addresses on motion were made a part of the record and have been printed and sent broadcast by order of Congress. All of his speeches were read in English from the manuscript.

In the lower House an interesting incident happened when Viscount Ishii addressed that body. The galleries were packed and every seat almost filled on the floor. When Viscount Ishii arose he was given what amounted to an ovation. When this had quieted down and he began with the formal introduction, he was interrupted by another outburst from the galleries. This puzzled him. Enquiry afterwards as to the cause developed the fact that the galleries were pleasantly surprised that the Japanese Ambassador was speaking in English, whereas other foreign missions had used French or other language not understood by most of the audience. Altogether Viscount Ishii delivered nearly thirty public speeches. All dealt with different subjects, even so far as a discussion of food conservation before the Economic conference in Philadelphia at which he was the principal speaker of the day.

America Impressed Ishii
During his stay in America Viscount Ishii paid his respects and tribute at the tomb of George Washington, on a memorable day when as the guests of the Secretary of the Navy, the Mission, with about 150 distinguished Washingtonians went to Mount Vernon. It was a perfect Sunday morning and the beautiful shores off the Potomac were at their best. Viscount Ishii's address on this occasion was very highly appreciated and widely printed. He also laid wreaths on the graves of Commodore Perry, General Grant, former Ambassador Guthrie and Durham W. Stevens at Arlington. In Boston, speaking before the Constitutional Convention, he paid an eloquent tribute to the memory and work of Henry E. Denison.

"But if the Ishii Mission impressed the people of America, America certainly impressed the mission," reads part of a statement issued last night by the Kokusai News Agency. "It cannot fail to impress anyone and everyone who goes there now. One stands as it were aloof, above it all, and looks upon a nation united working exactly as one sees the nation of ants working, hurrying, pushing, shoving, darting here and there to gather infinitesimal contribution to the store against the day of want. At no time in the history of America have the states of the Union been so united, so earnest and so entirely patriotic. There is no room for the shirker there: the 'profiteer' must go."

"Everything is being conserved; every profit is cut to the bone and still there is more to follow."

United Behind Wilson

"The whole American nation is behind the President of the United States, Senate and Lower House may debate and wrangle but they do what President Wilson wants them to do."

"The people of the United States are facing a budget of 50,000 millions of yen for the current fiscal year and more than that for the following year. The people of the country have just loaned the Government 15,000 million yen and will lend as much next year. Everyone is working. The big men of America today talk of 'co-operation' only when it means co-operation to win the war. Afterwards they may talk co-operation to develop or exploit China, but it is useless to go to New York today to look for the 'main-chance American' of former days."

What It Means To Fly

(New York Sun)

A forty page booklet, "Our Flying Men," by Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, constitutes the most perfect epitome we have seen of the delights, terrors, thrills and miraculous romance of the aviator in war.

A book about flying was sent to a publisher, who accepted it as a work of fiction and sent it to an air pilot he knew. The publisher wanted the pilot's opinion as to whether the things related might be realized some day. The pilot replied that all the incidents were commonplace and of every day occurrence.

One of the regular duties of air scouts is to hunt out hidden German guns. At a height of several thousand feet, constantly moving, the flier signals by wireless the position of what looks like a haystack, a house, a clump of shrubbery or a knoll of ground. The artillery, quite unable to see anything at all, blazes away; the aviator, buzzing about in the sky has to correct the artillery aim by wireless while keeping a sharp outlook for enemy planes and dodging the fire of fixed guns beneath him. This work must often be done in misty weather and flying close to the ground under a short range of fire is sometimes to be done when merely to keep the plane aloft in the teeth of a gale is a job for a superman.

Mrs. Hewlett's chronicle is composed almost entirely of stories of actual air battles in the words of those who participated in them. A pilot, sent out to protect a Farman photographic airplane, destroyed a German L. G. V., which fell within the French lines, and lived into a cloud a moment later. He emerged to see two black specks swimming toward him. He flew across their path and his mechanic worked the gun.

"I had to perform every acrobatic feat of which I was capable to baffle their double aim," says the pilot. "It has often been said that 'stunt' flying is of no good, but I was glad of the practice I had had, as every trick had to succeed the other without a breath between."

The Farman headed homeward and he was free to fight to the finish. Two more Germans appeared between him and the lines. He dropped "like a meteor." One propeller was shattered and its engine stopped. A shot grazed his foot. He let one engine swing the plane on one wing. "Ribbons of canvas and splinters of wood, held to the machine by wires, floated above me as I fell. A singing came in my ears, caused by the rush of air, and I felt a little dizzy."

He fell 4,000 feet, but at 3,600 feet above ground managed to straighten his plane and landed safely.

Pipe planes set out at 4 o'clock in the morning to destroy the powder works at D— in Germany. Two were crippled crossing the lines and had to return. After crossing the Rhine a German Aviatik got close to the side of a third machine. The gun jammed and the German wounded the pilot. That left two and D— was still eighty miles away.

Near F— the Aviatik overtook the two and brought down one of them. But the last turned savagely on the Aviatik and wounded its pilot. He fell with his machine.

Arriving over D— says the survivor, "we came down in the middle of it, to 4,000 feet, and just between two chimneys we detached two large bombs." A wide circle to watch the result, then "six more were let loose and flames and smoke told us we had done our job." They got back safely, but pierced by a shot from a 105 and with sixty smaller riddlings.

In Egypt R— and another had to fly two planes far into the desert to a small base. They missed it and landed, sleeping under the wings of their planes. In the morning the base was not discerned from aloft. The second pilot flew back to headquarters for exact directions, leaving R— and a mechanic to repair R—'s faulty motor. He was gone but a few hours, apparently, and then flew back to rejoin R—. He found in the waste of sand the marks of the air-plane's wheels but no men. It was four days later when a scouting motor found the bodies of R— and the mechanic beside their plane. Some notes, made by the mechanic before

death overtook him, pieces out the story thus:

"Soon after Lieutenant J— had left, R— and I repaired the motor. We decided to fly it as near headquarters as possible, as we had very little water to drink. We got twenty-five miles, when it gave out again. We did all we could to make it right and it took us another eight miles. But it was using too much petrol, and in another half mile it ran dry."

"That night we suffered badly from want of water. While my back was turned, R— shot himself I believe it was so that I should have all the water left. I spent the next day on one spoonful. I slept most of the time. I remembered the liquid in the compass and drank it. I fired the Lewis gun many times. Nothing has come—just nothing."

Here the notes stopped.

Captain O—, flying in East Africa, was downed by a German and fell on soft ground free of his machine. The German walked away. Captain O— started to walk fifty miles to the lines. He swam six rivers much impeded by his compass. Attached by crocodiles, he had to drop it to save himself. He frightened the beasts off and recovered the compass by diving repeatedly. Meeting a lion he had to hide a long while. The compass alone brought him through, nearly naked. At headquarters he found the report of his last flight. It was: "One of our airplanes failed to return."

A formula that covers up from the world many an epic and solitary adventure with death.

Two airplanes high up on patrol duty spied beneath them a German machine "maneuvering in the most masterly manner. It was looping, banking, making side slips and recovering balance, as if giving a special exhibition. The pilot was evidently one of rare ability and cleverness." He turned out to be H—, famous throughout Germany.

But that is ahead of the story. The patrol, descending, put a hole in the German's radiator and hit the German gunner. The machine spun and fell to earth. At about 800 feet a body fell out of the German machine. It landed among some trees and a man was seen walking away from it and was taken prisoner.

He declared that the gunner, a superior officer, being slightly wounded, had ordered him to land. He had refused, knowing he could reach the German lines, and knowing that his machine, of a new type with improvements as yet unknown to the enemy, must not be captured.

The Lieutenant, being mad with

anger, hit me. I protected myself as well as I could. . . . Being disobeyed by an inferior made the Lieutenant blind to danger and death, and he got his hands on my throat.

"If I was to die, I made up my mind to kill him first. I took the man in my arms and with one great effort got him on the edge of the fuselage, as the machine went round the spin helped me, and out he went. . . . I am sorry you have got this new machine."

Mrs. Hewlett is of the opinion that the capture of the first Fokker whole and intact is amazing. We should say so! A celebrated French aviator had been invited to try out a new allied flier and was doing so, at first cautiously, then with immense élan. He had no gun aboard.

A Fokker appeared and the Frenchman, climbing, dived straight at it. The Fokker had to dive to avoid a collision. Four times by the same maneuver the Frenchman forced the Fokker closer to earth giving its driver not a second to recover himself. The Fokker opened fire but couldn't hit the Frenchman, who was every where and nowhere, and always driving the Fokker before him "like a dog driving sheep." First the Fokker's gun stop firing, then its petrol gave out; it was compelled to land in the air-drome, and thus "the Allies got a perfect Fokker without one shot."

The German aviator, learning who had vanquished him, bowed low and said he was not ashamed. That same afternoon the Frenchman tried out the Fokker too, and made a brief report of its good points.

"The pilot is not a type and never will be," Mrs. Hewlett declares. "He may talk aviation shop and appear on the surface to be a dæd-evil youth who thrives on excitement. This is absolutely a false idea. The men who do these deeds are just the pick of our manhood. Their lives are so various before they have taken up their calling that one cannot account for their choice. It mostly comes suddenly, and with such force that every obstacle is overcome to reach the desired end."

This, fledgling eagles of America, is what it means to fly.

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a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-nature laxatives, form the best preventive.

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- Wayloo Football Toy Ball..... 1.00
- Toy Horse and Cart..... 3.75
- Hobby Horses, a fine toy..... 1.00, 2.00
- Toy Reins..... 1.50 each
- Toy Spades..... 15, 25 40 cts.
- Toy Buckets..... 45, 75 "

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- "Puss-Puss" White Plush Cat..... 1.25
- Undressed Jointed Doll..... 2.00
- "Hitchy Koo" Goblin Plush Doll..... 1.75
- "Robinson Crusoe" Freeze Doll..... 2.00
- Pyramid Cubes, "Blue Bell"..... 45 cts. box
- Pretty Colored Cloth Ball..... 55 " each

AWKWARD AGE

12 to 15 years



- Ladies' Silver Back Hair Brush..... \$9.50
- Ladies' Smart Dressing Case..... 8.00
- Ladies' Wrist Bag..... 7.00
- Ladies' Seal Leather Writing Case..... 6.50

- Ladies' Black Wrist Bag..... \$7.00 each
- Ladies' Glove and Handkerchief Case..... 3.00 "
- Ladies' Companion, Red Plush Case..... 3.25 "
- Ladies' Manicure Set..... 8.50 set
- A Box of High Class Perfume..... 3.50 bottle
- New Wrist Watch, Gun Metal Case..... 4.75 each
- Box of 6 Embroidered Handkerchiefs..... 2.50 box
- A Floral Ninon Scarf..... 5.00 each
- A Pair of Castor Gloves..... 3.00 pair
- Dainty White Organdi Collars..... 2.50 each
- Useful Umbrella for Rainy Days..... 4.75 "
- Pretty Black Silk Bag..... 4.75 "

Gifts for the Mere Man

- A Wayloo Dressing Gown, Exceptional Value.. \$12.50
- Or a finer quality Dressing Gown..... 18.50
- A Heavy Silk Knitted Muffler, a fine choice.... 9.50
- A Strong Everyday Knock About Umbrella.... 2.00
- Or a Better grade with silver mounts & all silk 11.50
- A Really Nice Warm all Wool Coat Sweater... 7.50
- A Pair of Dents' Tan Cape Gauntlet Motor Gloves 8.50
- A Glow Worm Watch. Right for a Dark night. 5.50
- A Splendid Hall Masked Writing Set, complete 37.50
- A Good Leather Note and Letter Case..... 2.75
- An Auto Strop Safety Razor in Case..... 10.00
- A Bridge Player's Pipe. Stands flat on the table 2.00
- A Pair of Military Hair Brushes in Leather Case 7.50
- A .. good field glasses, a bargain..... 10.50
- A good B.B.B. Pipe in Case. Just the thing.. 8.50
- A Leather Dressing Case. Well fitted..... 14.50
- A Fitted Leather Suit Case. 24"..... 90.00
- A Seal Grain Leather Writing Case, well fitted. 10.00
- A smart shaving Stand for his table..... 10.50
- The "7 o/c" Safety Razor all complete in case 5.75

BETWEEN AGE

9 to 12 years



- Plush Companions Set. \$3.75
- Manicure Set..... 2.00
- Hand Bag..... 4.75
- Writing Case..... 2.75
- Alice In Wonderland.. 2.50

- Table Tennis..... 2.75 set.
- Bottle of Perfume..... 2.00
- Pretty Photo Frame..... 1.00
- Box of Mauve Stationery..... 2.00
- A Dainty Gun Metal Watch..... 5.50
- A Dozen of Lawn Handkerchiefs..... 1.00
- A Dozen of Initial Handkerchiefs..... 2.50
- A Pair of White Kid Gloves..... 3.00
- Pretty White Muslin Embroidered Collar..... 1.00
- An Illustrated Birthday Book..... 2.00
- A Charming Seal Grain Music Case..... 3.50
- A Useful Little Scent Spray..... 2.00
- The Reliable Swan Pen..... 6.50
- A Cheaper Pen, but good..... 2.50

SCHOOL AGE

6 to 9 years



- Boy's own Book of Heroism and adventure..... \$4.00
- Boy's own Book of outdoor games. 4.50
- Boy Scouts Companion Book..... 2.50
- The Wonder Books. Railways, "Of the Navy" Of Ships, "Of soldiers" Of Animals 2.00 each
- Andersens Fairy Tales..... \$3.00

- Writing Case..... \$4.50
- Stylo Pen..... \$1.00
- Water Pistol..... 55 cts.
- Military Brush..... 2.00
- Ideal Shooting Game..... 2.50
- I. C. S. Fountain Pen..... 1.75
- Scouters..... \$8.50, 11.50
- Toy Yacht..... 1.25
- "Perfect" School Drawing Set Instruments 50 cts.
- Cigarette Picture album..... 2.50
- Perfect Fountain Pen Set 50 "
- Postcard album..... 55 cts.
- Tempus Watch..... \$2.50
- College Set Mathematical 3.75
- Monarch Writing Set..... 85 cts.
- Meccano The greatest of all Engineering games \$4.50, 8.50, 13.50 & 21.50

ATHLETIC AGE

10 to 13 and over.

- Junior League Football \$5.75
- Boys Football..... 3.00
- Bladders for above..... 1.00
- Sandow's Developer..... 9.50
- Basket Balls..... 7.50
- Boxing Gloves..... 6.50
- "Fletcher" Hockey Stick 5.50
- Spalding's "Victor" Hockey Stick..... 5.00
- "Rulger" Hockey Stick 6.00
- Spring Dumb Bells..... 3.50
- Punching Balls..... 12.50
- Terry's Grip Exerciser..... 2.00 set.
- Trapeze Exerciser..... 9.00



KINDERGARTEN AGE

4 to 6 years



BOYS

- Box of Building Blocks 55 cts.
- Harbuts Plasticine 90 cts \$1.75
- Seccotine House Model. \$1.00
- Playing at School 85 cts. \$1.50
- Picture Cubes 85 cts. \$1.00 1.25
- Noah's Arks..... 55 cts. 90 cts.
- Ideal Shooting Game..... \$2.50
- Soldier outfit..... 4.75
- Toy Wood Engine..... 1.50
- Clockwork Train..... 3 57
- Toy Maxim Gun..... 1.00

GIRLS

- Pierrot Doll..... \$3.00
- Rag Doll..... 1.00
- Dressed Doll..... 5.75
- Undressed Doll..... 3.50
- Clockwork Motor..... \$1.25
- Toy Soldiers..... 75 cts. box
- Doll's Toilet Set..... 60 cts.
- Dolly's Trousseau..... 75 cts.
- Furniture Set..... \$1.25
- Drawing slates..... 50 cts.
- Carpet Making..... \$2.95
- Naval War Game..... 2.00
- Toy Piano..... 1.00
- Toy Pram..... 12.50
- Musical Organ..... 1.00

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Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral—2nd Sunday in Advent: 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Shaw in C. "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring." Bach. Preacher, The Dean. Collections for B. and F. B. S. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 5.30 p.m., Evensong in the Chapel. 6 p.m., Mission Service conducted by the Dean.

Bubbling Well Chapel—8 a.m., Holy Communion.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway—10.30 a.m., Matins. Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m., Evensong. Preacher, The Chaplain.

Union Church—Sunday, Dec. 9, at 11 a.m., Preacher, The Rev. C. E. Darwent, "The Love of God." Chant 49, Anthem, "See What Love Hath The Father" (Mendelssohn). Hymns, 435 Part 1, 56, 59, at 6 p.m., Preacher, The Rev. C. E. Darwent, "The Stone That Became a Moun-

tain." Chant, 51. Anthem "Arise, shine, for Thy light is come" (Elvey). Hymns 577, 73, 163.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject: "God the only Cause and Creator." Sunday School, 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanjing Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

American Song Service—Sunday at 4.30 p.m. Speaker, The Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, Special Music.

The Sunday Service League—Sunday, December 9, at 5 p.m.; Speaker—Mr. T. D. Beggs of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Subject—"The Price of Success"; Vocal Solo—Mrs. Brady; Special Chorus—Choir.

War-Time Religion In Canada

No revival of religion is noticeable in Canada as a result of the war. The church services are scarcely better attended than usual, says Dr. William T. Ellis, who has begun with Canada in a tour to observe the results of war upon the spiritual life of the nations engaged. Recruits are not hunting for ministers in order to talk about their souls; and so far as Dr. Ellis was able to learn from conversation with clergymen and church-workers, "there is no special interest in the problem of immortality among the soldiers." They are described as "a debonair lot, and not wearing their hearts upon their sleeves." The effect of war is, however, mainly observable, so Dr. Ellis writes in the Boston Transcript, among the left-behinds, especially among the kinsfolk of the dead. We read:

"The casualty list seems to be the tie that is binding Canada anew to God. For the losses of the war have reached into every community and into every circle. Over and over again I was told that Canada did not catch the real significance of the war until the toll of the dead began to appear in the papers, and to be announced from the pulpits.

"While I was in Winnipeg the National Council of Women was in session. On Sunday afternoon they held a service of intercession in a theater, and I attended it. The occasion was electric. There were no addresses, a program of printed prayers had been provided—prayers for the soldiers and sailors; for the prisoners and wounded and those who care for them; for victory and for a righteous peace; for the harvest and for the women at home. The hymns sung were all prayers. These women were all Canada's best and most progressive. They stood for club life, and for the modern conception of their sex's mission. Yet here they were, fashionably gowned (not a few in mourning garb), engaged in woman's old, old function of praying for the men whom they had sent forth to battle. After witnessing that service, no superficial observer could make me believe that the war has not sent Canada's women and parents to their knees. So I was not surprised to learn of the frequency of special services for intercession in private homes and in local churches.

"When Lady Alkins closed that solemn session of Canada's leading women, she simply said, 'Now we shall pray for our gracious King and for our splendid men.' The crowd arose, the pianist struck a chord, and the first stanza of the national anthem swelled forth. They followed, with a fervor that put many handkerchiefs to eyes, another stanza, varying since the war began, and now sung all over Canada:

God save our splendid men,
Send them safe home again;
God save our men!
Keep them victorious, patient, and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men!

"That amendment to 'God Save the King' is one of the most significant side-lights upon the war. It reveals the new and democratic mood of the people who are giving of their best to the great cause. As a commentary upon President Wilson's address of April 2, it needs no words. In all the long years and generations that Britishers have been singing 'God Save the King,' it never occurred to anybody to add a prayer for the men who serve the King. Now it is done instinctively and fervently, with no thought of disloyalty to his Majesty, but only in the natural assumption that the welfare of the soldiers ranks equal with that of the King. All religious services in Canada, at least in the Protestant churches, include the singing of the national anthem; and all, except where the strain is too great upon the mothers, include 'God Save our splendid men.' Who can trace all the wonderful ways in which democracy is doing its work in these changeable days?"

In a letter to the New York Times Lord Aberdeen suggests that adoption among us of the stanza quoted above as an addition to "America." His version of the Canadian stanza has some variations from the foregoing. Thus:

God bless our splendid men,
Send them safe home again;

God save our men!
Happy and glorious, dauntless and chivalrous,
Winners of freedom,
God save our men!

The new note that has been put into the churches of Canada by the war is described by Dr. Ellis as the "life-and-death interest in the front line of battle in France."

"The particular occasion I cite was in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, whose pastor is 'Ralph' Charles W. Gordon, chaplain on service. The associate pastor, Rev. Dr. Charles P. Paterson, was officiating. The congregation was large, with an almost total lack of young men.

"Small wonder. For on the 'roll of honor' in front of the pulpit—and every Canadian church now displays such a flag-draped 'roll of honor'—were the names of 264 men of the church who up to the end of the year had died. A revised list would increase the number, as well as the toll of those killed, wounded, and in prison. In front of this particular honor-roll is a picture of a soldier dying on the battle-field, with the crucified Christ beside him in benediction—and that in a Presbyterian Church, with a predominantly Scotch membership!

"One reason why the proportion of enlisted men from the churches is unusually high in Canada is that churchgoing young men, aside from all question of ideals, can not without the pressure that comes upon them in these weekly services. I know of one young man, rejected from the Canadian Army because of varicose veins, who refuses to attend church; he can not stand either the appeal of the service or the looks of the congregation, since to them he seems fit for enlistment. No man, be he never so craven, could continue in the fellowship of a Canadian church and in regular attendance without offering himself to the colors."

All sorts of unexpected side-lights upon the intensity and sacredness of the spirit of patriotism, we are told, are to be met with now in Canada: "Authorities told me that there are now no volunteers for foreign mission work, because as one mission board secretary put it, 'young men who were volunteers for the missionary war are now where they ought to be, engaged in that other missionary enterprise to which the Allies are devoted.' It was another missionary secretary in Toronto who told me that fourteen of the missionaries in China of his board have left their work in the Orient to don his Majesty's uniform. Most of them act as officers of the detachments of Chinese artisans and laborers who have been brought over for labor behind the lines in France. As men speaking the Chinese language, and acquainted with the ways of the natives, this service is simply invaluable. Other missionaries, and sons of missionaries, have gone directly into the military service.

"Despite the tremendous drain upon the resources of the Canadian churches made by the war, missionary contributions either remain as great as formerly or else have been increased. Evidently the stay-at-home women and older men have deep convictions about the importance of Christian work and institutions in this time of universal change. Likewise, the departure of tens of thousands of church-workers for the front has greatly depleted the ranks of officers and teachers in the local congregations. This, too, is met by an excess of devotion and activity on the part of those left behind. Even the enlistment of many clergymen as chaplains and officers meets with nothing but approval from the people.

"While I found no signs of what is conventionally called a revival in the Canadian churches, there is undoubtedly manifest such a spirit of deep purpose and loyalty that it is a new vitalizing force in the religious life of the Empire. The war is a spiritual experience for Canada. Whether the organized Christian Church is equal to the unprecedented task of capitalizing this fervor and exaltation and resolute purpose, after the soldiers return, only time can tell. For one thing is sure, neither the nation nor the Church will ever again be the same after this transforming experience."

Criminal Result Of The German Philosophy Of Militarism

By Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.

(Observations in France, Belgium, and England during July and Aug. 1917)
(From The Christian Work)

EVERY American who has passed through France and the edge of Belgium this year has returned home a permanently saddened man. German cruelty, and French agony have cut a bloody gash in the heart, and there is no Dakin solution that can heal the wound. I have in my possession a reproduction of an iron coin given as a token to each German soldier. At the top is a German portrait of Deity, and underneath are these words: "The good old German God." To encourage the German soldier to cruelty and atrocity against Belgians and French, the Deity holds a weapon in his right hand, and to dull his conscience and steel his heart to murder, the token holds these words: "Smite your enemy dead. The day of judgment will not ask you for your reasons." To this native characteristic Goethe was referring when he said: "The Prussian is naturally cruel; civilization will intensify that cruelty and make him a savage."

The German atrocities of the last three years simply illustrate Goethe's words, for we must confess that German efficiency reached its highest point in the discovery of new and horrible devices for torturing old men, helpless women and little children.

More Than Ten Thousand Separate Atrocities Now Documented

For three years German-Americans have protested that the stories of German atrocities were to be disbelieved as English inventions. Belgian lies and French hypocrites, but that day has gone by forever. When the representatives of the nations assemble for the final settlement, there will be laid before the representatives of Germany affidavits, photographs, with other legal proofs that make the German atrocities to be far better established than the scalping of the Sioux Indians on the Western frontier, the murders in the Black Hole, of Calcutta, or the crimes of the Spanish Inquisition. On a battle line 300 miles in length, in whatsoever village the retreating Germans passed, the following morning accredited men hurried to the scene to make the record against the day of judgment.

The photographs of dead, and mutilated girls, children and old men tell no lies. Jurists rank high two forms of testimony: the testimony of what mature men have seen and heard, and the testimony of children too innocent to invent their statements, but old enough to tell what they saw. For the first time in history the German has reduced savagery to a science, therefore the Great War for peace must go on until the German cancer is cut clean out of the body.

The Catalogue Of Crimes

The cold catalogue of German atrocities now documented and in the government archives of the different nations, makes up the most sickening page in history. Days spent upon the records preserved in Southern Belgium, Northern France, or in and about Paris, days spent in the ruined villages of Alsace and Lorraine, leave one nauseated physically and mentally. It is one long, black series of legally documented atrocities. Every solemn pledge that Germany signed a year and a half before at The Hague Convention, as to safeguarding the Red Cross, hospitals, cathedrals, libraries, women and children, and unarmed citizens, are scoffed at as a "scrap of paper." These atrocities also were committed not in a mood of drunkenness, nor an hour of anger, but were organized by a so-called German efficiency, and perpetrated on a deliberate, cold, precise, scientific policy of German frightfulness. It is not simply that they looted factories, carried away machinery, robbed houses, bombed every farm house and granary, left no plough nor reaper, chopped down every pear tree, and plumed tree with every grape vine and poisoned all wells! The Germans slaughtered old men and matrons, mutilated captives in ways that can only be spoken of by men in whispers; violated little girls until they were dead; finding a calf skinned nailed upon a barn door to be dried, they nailed a babe inside it and wrote beneath the word "Zwei"; they thrust women and children between themselves and soldiers coming up to defend their native land; bombed and looted hospitals, Red Cross buildings; violated the white flag—while the worst atrocities cannot even be named.

The Kaiser Branded His People As 'Huns'

No one understands the German people as well as the Kaiser. Our President, in a spirit of magnanimity, patience and good-will, distinguished between the Kaiser and the Prussian government, and over against them put the German people. But Germany's Chambers of Commerce, Hamburg's Board of Trade, and certain popular assemblies would have none of this, and in the fury of their anger passed resolutions, saying: "What our government is, we are. Their acts are our acts. Their deeds and military plans are our plans." Knowing his people through and through, the Kaiser called his soldiers before him and gave them this message: "Make yourselves more frightful than the Huns under Attila. See that for a

thousand years no enemy mentions the very name of 'Germany' with-out shuddering." Why do the German people say they feel so terribly because the authors of the world call them "Huns" and "barbarians"? Who named them "Huns"? Their Kaiser. Who christened them barbarians? Their Kaiser. Who likened the German soldiers to blood-hounds held upon the leash by the Kaiser's thong, as they strained upon the leash with bloody jaws, longing to tear their French and Belgian prey? The Kaiser, this ruler, is the son of a father who died of syphilitic cancer of the throat, of a mother who died of syphilitic cancer of the breast, and lifting a cancerous and withered arm, with bloody fingers, the Kaiser said, "I baptize thee 'Hun' and 'barbarian.'" Let the Kaiser's words stand: "For a thousand years no man shall speak the word 'Hun' without shuddering."

The Philosophy That Produced Cruelty

All wise men trace deeds, wicked or good, back to the philosophic thinking of the doer, just as they trace bitter water back to a poisoned spring. What the individual or the nation thinks in the heart, that he does in the life. Judas thinks in terms of avarice and greed, and his philosophy results in treason and murder. The Kaiser, Nietzsche, von Bethman-Hollweg, von Bissing and Plaus, think and teach the theory of iron force, the right of big Germany to loot little Belgium or North France, and drill them in the belief that Germany's right is the right of the lion over the lamb, and that no questions will be asked by a just God on the day of judgment. This war began in a conference in the Potsdam Palace in 1892. The pamphlet distributed by the Kaiser bears with these words: "The Pan-German Empire; From Hamburg on the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. Our immediate goal: 250,000,000 of people. Our ultimate goal: the Germanisation of all the world." The explanation of the Kaiser contains these words: "From childhood I have been under the influence of five men, Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodor Second, Frederick the Great, Napoleon. Each of these men dreamed a dream of world empire—they failed. I am dreaming a dream of the German World Empire—and my muffled fist shall succeed." He printed one map headed "The Roman Empire" with all the great states captured and their capitals—Athens, Ephesus, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Carthage—reduced to county-seat towns, paying tribute to Rome.

But the Kaiser prints side by side with that map another world map, with Berlin the capital; and by 1915, St. Petersburg, Paris and London were to be county-seat towns, subdued provinces of Germany—and Washington and Ottawa were to follow with the word "Germania" stamped on the United States and Canada. That is why the Kaiser told Mr. Gerard: "After this war, I shall not stand any nonsense from the United States. The President heard, but did not tremble. The originator of this World War was the Kaiser; Treitschke was its historian; Nietzsche its philosopher; von Bissing and von Hindenburg its executives. The murder of Edith Cavell, hundreds of women and children on the Lusitania, the rape of Belgium, the assassination of Northern France, were the outer exhibition in deeds of the inner philosophy of force. Their great master whom they celebrate and never tire of praising—Nietzsche, judges Germany aright. On page 38 in his Ecce Homo, Nietzsche says: 'Wherever Germany extends her sway, she ruins culture.' On page 124 of the same volume he says: 'I feel it my duty to tell the Germans that every crime against culture lies on their conscience.' By 'culture' Nietzsche means painting, sculpture, cathedrals, international laws, and Athenian sweetness, reasonableness and light. Germany's goal should be a super-Hercules or Goliath, with the club. Germany has no gift for culture of the intellect. As to that, there is no other culture beside France.

The Reflex Influence Of Her Philosophy Upon Her Statesmen

Consider the reflex influence of Germany's philosophy of militarism upon her statesmen and diplomats. In one of his greatest speeches, Edmund Burke speaks of "the peculiar sanctity attaching to the word of a foreign minister." From Phocion to John Hay, Prime Ministers have been jealous of their pledges. Lincoln speaks of the failure of a government to make good its word as "a crime against civilization." Business men scoff at the trickster, who does not count his written pledge more precious than life itself. With the standards of civilized states in mind, recall the intellectual and moral atrocities of the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg. In 1911 the German Foreign Office reaffirmed the Treaty with England and France, to observe the neutrality of Belgium in the event of war with France. On July 31, 1914, the Kaiser's Prime Minister telegraphed Lord Grey that Germany would of course keep her treaty obligations as to Belgium. The French and English governments now have full knowledge of the conference between the Austrian Emperor and the Kaiser at the Potsdam Palace on July 5, with the agreement to launch the war August 1. When the War Proclamation was delayed until

August 3, the Kaiser's representative used this sentence in his speech in the Reichstag: "We must not postpone the agreement entered into with Austria at the Conference of July 5." For more than three weeks, therefore, before war was declared, Germany and Austria were preparing cannon, guns, equipment, and as soon as the last buckle was on the harness, and the last rifle in the hands of the soldiers, on August 3, war was declared. Then Bethmann-Hollweg sent out this statement to the world, as to why the Kaiser and himself counted an international treaty a "scrap of paper."

Brand Of Infamy On The German Forehead

He said: "As to Belgium—we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing, we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. We have now only one thought—how to hack the way through." So the international burglar's excuse is that he must hack his way through the neighbor's house and kill his family, because that house stands between himself and the Frenchman's vault whose gold he wants to steal!

That is why our President, answering the Pope, said that no treaty signed by the Kaiser and his government means anything. And here is Bernstorff, German Ambassador in Washington, who forgets that cannibals and savages, even, consider that eating salt in another Indian's tent or white man's house is a pledge of truth—while this Judas Ambassador dines at the White House at night and goes on plotting seditions in Mexico, blowing up our munition factories, and the killing of our people. Bernstorff smiled and smiled, as he kept one hand above the table and in the other hand under the table whetted a dagger on his boots with which to stab his host in the back. Witness the discovery of treachery to Norway two months ago. After several Norwegian steamers had been mysteriously sunk at sea, the German Consul was found traveling back and forth from the Foreign Office in Berlin, filling his trunk with bombs and glass tubes containing the cultures of glanders to spread one of the most deadly diseases, to annihilate men, horses and cattle, and protecting these instruments of death, by the seals of the Berlin Foreign Office. The substance of Germany's answer to Norway's protest was the sneering answer, "What are you going to do about it?" While Germany's Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, advising the sinking of Argentine ships so as to leave no trace behind, is a part of the same cunning, devilish, German diplomacy that exhibits these German ambassadors as a composite Judas, Macchaveli and Mephistopheles, united and carried up to the nth power of diabolism. No wonder, the Kaiser baptised them "Huns" and "barbarians."

German Philosophy Degrades German Officers And Soldiers

The German philosophy has dehumanized Germany's officers and men. Later on, I shall give a detailed account of the devastated regions of Northern France, but here and now let us confine the observations to the ruined villages and towns of Eastern France. Pulling his iron token out of his pocket—that exhibited Deity as a destroying soldier—the German officer and private reads the words beneath: "Smite your enemy dead. The day of judgment will not ask you for your reasons." Having, therefore, full liberty to loot, these Germans became the wild beasts. The plan had been "Brussels in one week; Paris in two weeks; London in two months," and then two pockets filled with rings, bracelets and watches from Paris or Nancy, for the sweethearts at home. When the German army in Lorraine was defeated by one-half its number, it fell northward, passing through French towns and villages where there were no Frenchmen, no guns, and where no shots were fired. During July and August we went slowly from one ruined town to another, talking with the women and the children; comparing the photographs and the full official records made at the time with the statements of the poor, wretched survivors, who lived in cellars, where once there had been beautiful houses, orchards, vineyards—but now was only desolation.

In Gerbeville, standing beside their graves, I studied the photograph of the bodies of fifteen old men whom the Germans lined up and shot because there were no young soldiers to kill; heard the detailed story of a woman whose boy of fourteen, being nearest the age of a soldier, was first hung to a pear tree in the garden, and when the officer and soldier had left him and were busy setting fire to the next house, she cut the rope, revived the strangled boy only to find the officer held her hands behind her back, his assistant poured petrol on the boy's head and clothes, set fire to him, and while he staggered about, a flaming torch, they shrieked with laughter. When they had burned all the houses and retreated, the next morning, the prefect of Lorraine reached that Gethsemane and photographed the bodies of thirty aged men lying as they fell, the

bodies of women stripped and at last slain; while in the next village stood the ruined square and belfry into which the Germans had lifted machine guns, then forced every woman and child—275 in number—into the little church, and notified the French soldiers that if they fired upon the machine guns, they would kill their own women and children. After several days' hunger and thirst, at midnight, these brave women slipped a little boy through the church window, and bade their husbands fire upon the Germans in the belfry, saying they preferred death to the indignities they were suffering. And so these Frenchmen turned their guns, and in blowing that

machine gun out of the belfry killed twenty of their own wives and children. In a hundred years of history, where shall you find a record of any other race, who call themselves civilized, who are such sneaking cowards that they could not fight like men or play the game fairly, but in their chattering terror put women and little children before them as a shield?

I have in my possession, in brief, the records of more than a thousand individual atrocities, with the original photographs, affidavits and documents resting in the archives of

(Continued on Page 11)

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'A Nation Which Is Ninety-nine Per Cent Patriotic Is Like A Fish Which Is Ninety-nine Per Cent Fresh—All You Can Notice Is The One Per Cent Which Smells Bad'

By Montague Glass

"People ain't begun to realise yet what this war really and truly means, Mawruss," Abe Potash said as he finished reading an interview with ex-Ambassador Gerard, in which the ex-Ambassador said that people had not yet begun to realise what the war really meant.

"Maybe they don't," Morris Perlmutter agreed, "but for every fellow which ain't begun to realise what this war really and truly means, Abe, there is a hundred other fellows which ain't begun to realise what a number of people there is which goes round saying that people ain't begun to realise what this war really and truly means, y'understand. Also, Abe, the same people is going round begging people which is just as patriotic as they are, that they should brace up and be patriotic, y'understand, and they are pulling pieces to hold up the hands of the President on other people who has got similar pledges in their breast pockets and pretty near beats 'em to it, y'understand me, and that's the way it goes."

"Well, if one time out of a hundred, they strike somebody who really and truly don't realise what the war means, like you, Mawruss," Abe began, "why then their time ain't entirely wasted neither."

"I realise just so much as you do what this war means, Abe," Morris retorted.

"Maybe you do," Abe admitted, "but you don't talk like you did, Mawruss, otherwise you would know that if out of a hundred Americans only ninety-nine of 'em pledges themselves to hold up the hands of the President, y'understand, and the balance of one claims that we are in this war just to save our investments in Franco-American bonds and that Mr. Wilson is every bit as bad as the Kaiser except that he's clean-shaven, y'understand, then their ninety-nine fellows with the pledges in their breast pockets should ought to convert the balance of one. Because, Mawruss, a nation which is ninety-nine per cent patriotic is like a fish which is ninety-nine per cent fresh—all you can notice is the one per cent which smells bad."

"It ain't just so much in favor of the country as you are, Abe," Morris said, "but what I claim is that we should go about it right."

"If you mean we shouldn't argue with them one-percenters, but send them right back to that part of the old country which they come from originally, Mawruss," Abe continued, "why, I am agreeable that they should be shipped right away, F. O. B. N. Y., all deliveries subject to delay and liability being limited to fifty dollars personal baggage in case they should, please, heaven, fail to arrive in Europe."

"Sure I know," Morris agreed, "but pretty near all them one-percenters was born and raised in the United States or in Saint Louis, Wisconsin and Cincinnati. You take this here Burgermeister of Chicago, for instance, and the chances is that all he knows about the old country is what he learned on a couple of visits to Milwaukee, y'understand, so how could you export a fellow like that?"

"I don't want to export him, Mawruss. All I would like to see is that they should put an embargo on him," Abe said, "and on his friends, them peace fellers, too."

"Well, I'll tell you," Morris commented, "about them peace fellers, you couldn't blame 'em exactly, because you know how it is with some people; they ain't got no control over their feelings, and if they're scared to death, y'understand, they couldn't help showing it, which my poor grandmother *also* wouldn't allow me to keep so much as a pen-shooter in the house, on account, she says if the good Lord wills it, even a broomstick could give fire."

"And yet, Mawruss, if burglars would of broke into her home, I bet you she would grabbed the nearest flatiron and went for 'em with it," Abe said, "so don't insult your grandmother *sehg* by comparing her with them peace fellers which they care care how many burglars is johnnying the front door just so long as they could hide under the bed."

"At the same time, Abe, there is some of them peace fellers which ain't so much scared as they are contrary, y'understand," Morris said. "Take this here La Follette, Abe, and that fellow's motto is: My country—I think she's always wrong—but right or wrong—that's my opinion and I stick to it." All a United States Senator has got to do is to look he is

preparing to say something, y'understand, and before he can get out so much as "Brother President and Fellow Members of this organisation," La Follette jumps up and says, "I'm sorry, but I disagree with you."

"That must make him pretty popular in the Senate," Abe remarked. "Popular's no name for it," Morris continued. "There ain't a United States Senator which wouldn't stand willing to dig down and pay for a set of engrossed resolutions out of his own pocket, just so long as Senator La Follette would resign or something."

"But Senator La Follette ain't one of them peace fellers, Mawruss," Abe said. "Sure, I know," Mawruss replied. "All he wants is to run the war according to Cushing's Manual. If he had his way, we wouldn't be able to give an order for so much as one-twelfth dozen guns, y'understand, without it come up in the form of a motion that it is regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorised to order the same, and all those in favor will signify the same by saying aye, y'understand, and even then, Abe, him and Senator Vardaman would call for a show of hands under Section 12, Subsection (d) of the by-laws."

"Then I suppose if a few thousand American soldiers gets killed on account they ain't got the right kind of guns, Mawruss, we could lay it to Section 12, Subsection (d) of the by-laws," Abe suggested. "And you could give some of them Senators credit for an ass't, Abe, because you take a Senator like that, Abe, and when he holds up the amendment supply with a two-hour speech, y'understand, he car worries his head how many American soldiers is going to be killed by the Germans in France six months later, just so long as his own name is split right by the newspapers in New York City next morning."

"It would help a whole lot, Mawruss," Abe said, "if Senators and Congressmen was numbered the same like automobiles, y'understand, y'because who is going to waste his breath arguing that the Senate should pass a law which it's a pipe the Senate ain't going to pass on account that nobody is in favor of it except himself and a couple of other Senators temporarily absent on the road, making Fargo, Minneapolis, Chicago and points east as traveling peace conventioners, y'understand, when he knows that next morning the only notice the New York newspapers will take of his *Gescheh* will be: 'Among those who spoke in the Senate yesterday was:'"

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"Well, there's plenty of people which think when Governor Lauben wouldn't let them peace fellers run off their convention, y'understand, that it was unconstitutional," Morris said.

"Sure, I know," Abe said, "they're the same people which thinks that anything which helps us and hinders Germany is unconstitutional, including the Constitution. You take them Socialist orators, which the only use they've got for soap is the boxes the soap comes in, y'understand, and to hear them talk you would think that the Kaiser sunk the Lusitania pursuant to Article LXI, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, Mawruss, whereas when President Wilson sends a message to Congress asking them when they are going to get busy on the war taxes and what they think this is anyway—a *Kaffkiesch*, y'understand—it is all kinds of violations of Article XVI, XXXII, OK and COD of the Constitu-

tion, and that the American people is a lot of weak-livered curs to stand for it, outside of being weak-livered curs anyway."

"You mean to say we allow these here fellers to get up on soap boxes and say such things like that?" Morris exclaimed.

"We've got to allow them," Abe replied. "The Constitution protects them."

"What do you mean—the Constitution protects them?" Morris said. "Here a couple of weeks ago a Judge in North Carolina gives out a decision that the Constitution don't protect little children eleven years old from being made to work in factories, y'understand, and now you are trying to tell me that the same Constitution does protect these here loafers? What kind of a Constitution have we got anyway?"

"I don't know, Mawruss, but there's this much about it, anyhow, a lawyer could get more money out of just one board of directors which wants to go ahead and put through the deal, if under the Constitution of the United States nobody could do 'em nothing, y'understand, than he could out of all the children which gets injured working in all the cotton mills south of Mason and Hamilton's line, under stand me. So you see, Mawruss, the Constitution only protects these here soap-box orators, but it also gives 'em something to talk about, because when they want to knock the United States and hinders Germany, all they need to say is that you've got to hand it to the Germans; if they kill little children, they're anyhow foreign children and not German children."

"I suppose a lot of them soap-box orators gets paid by the German Government for boosting the Germans the way you just done it, Abe," Morris commented, "which I see that this here Heinrich Schmidt, of the *Vereinigen Blatter* gives it out that any one what accuses him that he is getting paid by the German Government for boosting the Kaiser in his paper would go to stand a suit for libel because he is too patriotic an American citizen to print articles boosting the Kaiser except as a matter of friendship and free of charge."

"Well," Abe continued, "somebody should ought to appreciate the way some German newspapers love the Kaiser, even if it's only a United States District Attorney, Mawruss, because you take it if the shoe pinched on the other foot, and a fellow by the name of Henry Smith was running an American newspaper in Berlin, Germany, by the name of the *Berlin, Germany, Star Gazette*, which is heart and soul for Germany, and at the same time prints articles by American military experts showing how Germany couldn't win the war not in a million years, and the sooner the German soldiers realise it, the quicker they wouldn't get killed for such a hopeless *Geschaft*, y'understand. Also, nobody has a greater admiration for the Kaiser than the *Berlin, Germany, Star Gazette*, understand me, but that if the Kaiser thinks President Wilson is a tyrant, y'understand, then all the *Star Gazette* has got to say is: some day when the Kaiser is fixing the ends of his moustache in front of the glass and candle-grease or whatever such *chamorrin* uses on their moustaches to make themselves look like kaisers, y'understand, that the Kaiser should take another look in the mirror and he would see there such a cut-throat tyrant which President Wilson never dreamt of being in Princeton University to the shipping clerk even. Also this here *Berlin, Germany, Star Gazette* says that Germany is the Land of Bluff and that—"

"One moment," Morris Perlmutter interrupted. "What are you trying to tell me—that such a newspaper would be allowed to exist in Berlin, Germany?"

"I am only giving you a hypothetical case, Mawruss," Abe continued, "where I am trying to explain to you that if this was Germany it wouldn't be necessary for Mr. Schmidt to sue anybody for libel. All he would have to do

when they ask him if he's got anything to say why sentence should not be passed, y'understand, is to tell the Judge what was his trade before he became an editor, understand me, and they would put him to work at it for the remainder of the war."

"He wouldn't get off so easy as that, even," Morris commented.

"Why, what do you suppose they would do to the editor of this here for example *Star Gazette*, if he was to just so much as hint that the Crown Prince couldn't be such a terrible good judge of French chateau furniture, y'understand, on account he had slipped over on the Berlin antique dealers a lot of reproductions which they had every right to believe was genuine old stuff, as it had been rescued from the flames, packed and shipped under the Crown Prince's personal supervision? I bet you, Abe, if the paper was on the streets at 3.30 and the sun rose at 3.35; y'understand, the authorities wouldn't wait that long. They'd shoot him at 3.32."

"I know it," Abe agreed. "You see, Mawruss, an editor, a soap-boxer, a cotton-mill owner or a stock-waterer might get away with it in this country under the Constitution, but over on the other side they wouldn't know what he was talking about at all, because in Germany, Mawruss, a constitution means only one thing. It's some thing that can be ruined by drinking too much beer, and you don't have to hire no lawyer for that."

(Next Sunday "Abe" and "Mawruss" Discuss the Financing of the War.)

Francis Says Women Should Quit Russia

Washington, November 21.—Ambassador Francis has cabled the state department from Petrograd stating that all foreigners in the Russian capital are safe. He advises, however, that the women should be removed as soon as possible.

NORTHCLIFFE AID ATTACKS PREMIER

British Politicians Scent War On Government In Leeds Mercury Article

London, November 4.—Politicians are excited over an article by the editor of Lord Northcliffe's Yorkshire paper, the Leeds Mercury, published today in the Sunday Pictorial, owned by Northcliffe's younger brother, Lord Rothermere, in which the editor claims that everything Lloyd George said about Asquith's Government as to being "too late for everything," applies with greater force to Lloyd George's Government. Speculation is rife as to whether this is the opening of an anti-Lloyd George campaign by Lord Northcliffe's papers. For some time a rumor has been current that Lloyd George wants Asquith back in his

Government to give him the Liberal backing against the Tory bloc, and Lord Northcliffe's announced return to England is surmised to be connected with these rumors, as he is an inveterate opponent of Asquith.

In an editorial on the Italian situation the Times this morning says the time has come for British leaders to visualise the war as a whole and live up to their motto of "Thorough."

"May we hope," continues the editorial, "that the imminence of the Allied conference at Paris will suffice to brace up the Cabinet to the needs of the war. For the first time it will have to face American representatives, delegates of a Nation free from financial dependence and which can have no obsession for any particular front."

"America entered the war with the main idea of finishing it as soon as possible, and she will not care where the Germans are beaten so long as they are beaten speedily, nor will she be content to slay them with the mouth only."

No Japanese Troops For Harbin As Yet

Tokio, November 28.—Japan will send neither troops nor police forces to Harbin unless requested and unless sufficient cause exists, in the opinion expressed in Japanese official circles yesterday.

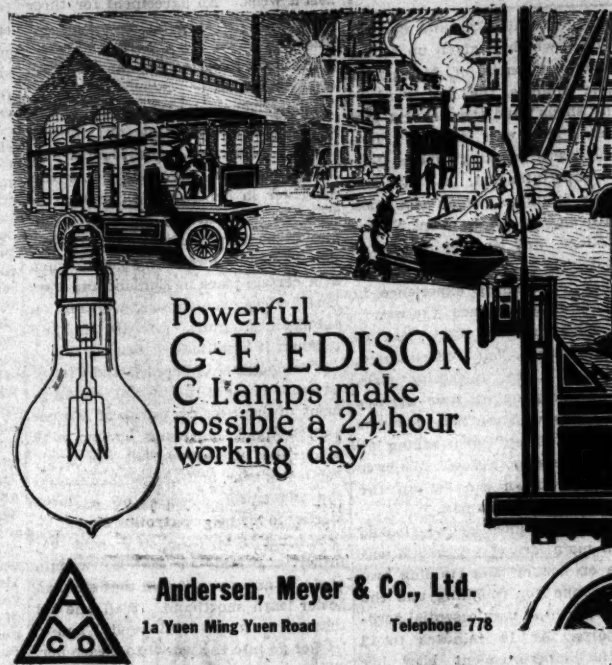
Anarchy rules not only in Harbin but in almost all parts of Eastern Russia, but it is believed here that it seems an inadequate cause to send troops to a foreign town, simply because the town is in a dangerous state on account of the inefficiency on the part of the police forces there. The start of such a policy in Russia might show the need for policing every city in the land, it is believed.—Japan Advertiser.

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Japanese Politics Puzzling Problem To Foreigners

The Parties Alone Do Not Control The Interplay Of Interests—The Genro Pull The Strings

(Japan Advertiser)

Japanese political parties and the inter-play of their interests, is an interesting subject treated in the November issue of the Nippon and Nippon-Jin and given here with additional information. It will be found helpful for the proper understanding of this problem.

It is necessary, in the first place, to know that the changes in the Japanese government are not controlled by the political parties only. The political parties are only one of the factors that bring about changes in the ministry and determine what sort of government should be formed next. The other factors are the so-called "Genro," that is, Elder Statesmen, the House of Peers which is not controlled at all by the influence of the political parties in the House of Representatives, and the army and the navy, both of which are semi-independent organizations having special influence and prestige that put them outside the control of political parties and sometimes even determine the fate of the whole government. Of these four, the Genro or Elder Statesmen, Yamagata is a dominant figure. With his wide-spread influence in the army and in the House of Peers and also among the financial circles of the country, Yamagata is almost an institution. The so-called Japanese bureaucracy is the system of which Yamagata is the controlling head. He never appears on the front stage of Japanese politics; he sits behind the curtain and pulls the strings of all players. He plays with all political factors with the consummate skill of an opportunist, so much so that he has sometimes been called the "cabinet maker." Of course his stronghold is the system of bureaucracy and his interest of this interest, he is an opportunist pure and simple. He puts out one prime minister after another like discarded cards from his hand, and he strengthens the influence of the Japanese bureaucracy against the attack of the political parties. Yamagata's skill as an opportunist is matched only by the similar skill of Hara, the leader of the Seiyukai. As it has been the purpose of the bureaucracy to set one political party against another, in order to maintain its own influence and prestige, so it has been the main policy of the Seiyukai, the greatest party of Japan, to play fast and loose with the bureaucracy to keep its position against other parties in the House of Representatives. The ultimate purpose of the Seiyukai is to gain an absolute majority and then "ask with its seat faced and turned back" against the government, as the Japanese put it.

The Seiyukai's Problem

This party now controls one hundred and sixty votes, which is only thirty votes less than one-half of the total votes. Combining with either of the two small parties, Shinseikai or Kokumintō, it is in the position to command the casting vote of the house. The Seiyukai, the next great party, led by Kato, now, the problem of the Seiyukai is, according to the editor of the magazine, "how to get the absolute majority of the house by itself alone and take the government for itself" instead of assisting the present government.

Hara, the leader of the party, is fully aware of the delicacy of the situation. He has had the bitter experience of having opposed the Okuma ministry. Okuma was not a congenial figure to the bureaucracy but he was a card played by Yamagata to save the situation temporarily after the fall of the Yamagata government, for the ultimate perfection of the bureaucratic influence. By opposing Okuma, Hara no doubt thought that the time was ripe for the establishment of the absolute power of the Seiyukai. He was not, however, quite aware of the fact that Yamagata would support Okuma to the limit of his own influence rather than to let any political party gain a dominant power to the ruin of the bureaucratic interest of the Empire. As the result of the opposition to the Seiyukai, the House was dissolved, and in the succeeding election this party's influence was decreased from two hundred votes to one hundred. Hara learned how unpleasant it is to become the anti-government party. After the fall of Okuma, all the political parties of the country stood in opposition to the Terauchi Ministry. But that opposition was serious only in so far as the Kenseikai led by Kato was concerned. The Seiyukai joined it with the treasonous purpose of improving its position out of this muddled situation. As soon as the House was dissolved, an understanding was reached between Hara and the government, and as the result of it, in the last election, the Seiyukai appeared as a pro-government party and increased its power from one hundred votes to one hundred and sixty. By combining with the Kokumintō, it could now lead the majority of the House against the government, and by combining with the Shinseikai it could protect the government against any attack of the Kenseikai. It is a peculiar position, the editor observes, "wherein a great party stands between two small parties to form a triangular relation. As to the Kenseikai, it stands outside of this relation and is helpless to create any decisive movement, because many men waded in water up to their shoulders on the eve of the attack.

Too little has been said of the Belgians' share in the battle. The infantry, it is true, has had no previous opportunity of attacking, but the artillery, which is excellent, has given invaluable assistance throughout recent encounters. By way of a diversion the Belgians also devised a raid against the very powerful German trenches that separate the lagoons and ponds just north of Dixmude. It was carried through with dash and planned with ingenuity. Germans were caught napping; a large but unknown number

were killed and 16 prisoners taken. The neighborhood of this raid is remarkable for the best trenches and dug-outs all along the line from the Somme to the sea, and I have seen none so neat and proper and strong, in spite of the difficulties as those elaborated by Belgian engineers in the Dixmude area. They are better even than the Germans'.

The capture of Bellevue, on the spur that is one of the buttresses of the 15th Paschendaele, is one of the most glorious single feats of the war, and the tale of it should ring throughout the Empire, with special resonance along the roads between Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

I saw this morning German prisoners who were captured in Bellevue—fine, stalwart, lusty men they were, of the 11th Bavarian Division, that surpasses the Prussian Guard in hard fighting quality. They acknowledged their defeat properly. Even the officers admitted that Bellevue was a superfortress holding a corner position that swept all approaches. The cement, concrete, iron, and earth that had converted the hamlet into a solid quarry bristled with machine guns and light mortars, and the outlying forts, in the shape of lines of pill-boxes and a long reach of fortified roadway were all garrisoned with extra crews serving extra guns. In case these were not sufficient, field guns were hurried forward on the morning of Friday's attack, so that they fired almost point-blank.

Badajos and such fortresses were weak compared with such a position. "We had only to swing our guns and spray the slope and nothing could possibly hurt us." So the Japanese bureaucracy against the attack of the political parties.

Our slowly marching curtain of fire was too solid for practice or pretence. It was one of the best. I have talked with men who played hide-and-seek with it and with field gunners who helped to make it, and the gunners have as fine a record in this battle as the infantry; but their story I must leave for a while, though their share in the capture and their endurance were as high as anyone's.

The Charge

The Canadian troops, charging well up to the line of their own shells in rain and sleet, at once forced a passage through a tangle of holes and trenches and twisted wire and blockhouses into the outskirts of the main Bellevue system of fortification. Many a man thought his comrades were killed and was thought by them to be killed, but most of the falls were due to nothing else than the depth and foulness of the ground. The casualties proved in the sequel much less severe than expected.

Each step was a labor, though as the men advanced the mere wetness and depth of the mud decreased. Wading and stumbling on from the starting point by Wolf Copse, they laboriously covered the 600 yards' interval. On their right was the pathless swamp of the Ravelbeek Valley, and they were in view from the opposite slope as well as from the Germans in front. Machine guns spat and gabbled, noisy even among the crash of shells in front and from the right. The prisoners taken on the way, though the general moral

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was good, quaked and shivered and in some cases collapsed.

Temporary Check

As our advancing troops neared the center of the defensive system the Bavarians counter-attacked with vigor, bringing light machine guns into the open, and after long and stubborn fighting the Canadians, now much reduced in number and physically exhausted, were forced slowly back down the slope. Before noon much of the won ground was lost. The Bavarians thought all was over, but they reckoned without the athletic training as well as the moral pluck of their opponents. Our artillery came back to support the infantry. Again the barrage moved ponderously forward, and early in the afternoon a new attack was opened by these same exhausted and diminished troops, helped by some reinforcements.

A single repulse was nothing, and in any case they were not going to leave their dead and wounded to the Germans. The ground was retraversed more slowly, more laboriously than at first, but the troops on the right, across the valley, had now made good progress. The machine-gun fire was less, the losses fewer, and on the heels of the barrage the Canadians forced a passage between the battered blockhouses and redoubts, penetrated Bellevue itself, crossed the fortified road running north across the peak of the spur, made good their position, and cleared every concrete fort behind them. Three of these alone yielded 90 prisoners, and they took in all about 400 prisoners.

The German artillery was at a loss. Some guns began to shell their own position, but soon after four o'clock the position was discovered. Another counter-attack was assembled and moved forward, but it met with short shrift and was caught amidsthips by our field guns and light howitzer barrage. After one other attempt the Bavarians left out storming troops alone for the night.

The Canadians were still insatiable. At six o'clock, after a twelve hours' fight, they organized a separate attack against a serried line of pill-boxes and trench defences on the right flank above the river marsh. The whole was captured at the first onslaught with a fair sprinkling of prisoners, and a strong defensive flank was formed before darkness fell.

Mass Of Machine Guns

Nor was even this the end. Storming parties pushed forward early on Saturday morning against what is called Snipe Hill and good progress was secured by bombers.

Details of the booty in the separate spots will show how the German defence was lined and stuffed with machine guns. Along a 300 yards'

stretch of roadway undermined and backed with dug-outs 18 undamaged machine guns were captured by a clearing-up party.

During the opening of the fight German planes swooped low and dropped lights and rattled their machine guns in Morse code manner to indicate the position of our troops, but they were soon driven back, and the prize of the day belongs to a British airman who was working in unison with the infantry. He found that he could not establish communication at 800, 600, even 400-feet, so he came down to 200, and at that altitude among the shriek of rifle bullets and machine gun bullets, he patrolled the lines ten several times. He only returned when his petrol tank was punctured, his wings in ribbons, and his engine gasping. Finally he made a good landing with four cylinders out of action and brought with him invaluable information. The feat was almost a replica of an adventure over the same area a fortnight earlier when an airman was twice wounded with bullets.

Nothing But Mud

I have given a bare outline of a deathless story. The telling of the story is just heroism and mud. As I went up this morning to see the features of battle at closer quarters the mud of the battlefield filled the landscape. Pack mules were so caked the back and sides that you could scarcely see their trappings, and their riders were plastered up to their helmets. Men carried ropes to save animals from shell-holes. One team had failed to get nearer than 100 yards to its battery, and all shells were mislaid the rest of the way.

Bellevue was the center of the battle, and draws all eyes. The struggle there was hottest, but the glory of the advance was shared by the infantry on the right. There troops were pushing along the main road toward Paschendaele along the crest, converging slightly with the Bellevue advance. They were separated by a reach of valley and where two slopes vanish into an indefinite swamp of the brook, so that actual contact was impossible. Less opposition was met on the crest, although the right flank was somewhat exposed and progress was steady.

A Fierce Fight

The objective was won early in the day, and a few prisoners were secured, but the Germans were here defending by counter-attack. Two strong bodies of troops deployed in front of Paschendaele. The first was broken up before it reached our lines, but the second penetrated our curtain of shells and came to grips with the leading patrols. Some of

the fiercest fighting of the day followed.

When the counter-attacks here and at Bellevue were over, soon after 6 p.m., the Germans left 60 prisoners from their attacking party in our hands—the best witness of the nature of the fight and the skill of the defence. The greater part of the rest of the force was destroyed by rifle, bomb, and bayonet.

Indefatigable as ever, our patrols were out again as soon as the last of the Germans had surrendered. An invaluable position had been won and secured and developed.

Guns' Triumph

We must not for a moment forget the debt to the endurance and pertinacity of our gunners. They had done wonders in building platforms and dragging guns during the previous day, and it was a real triumph when even five out of six guns in any advanced positions were snug in their emplacements in time for the fight.

I met on his way back one bombardier who may stand as an example of the spirit of the gunners. His finger was hit, and swelled with position for two days, but he refused to leave the battery, spent the interval in continuous work without any sort of shelter day or night, helped to rope and pull out several pack-horses, carried up scores of shells, saw all except one gun well fixed on a sound platform, and fired them for the better part of a day. He paid the infantry a real gunner's compliment. "They only sent one S.O.S. signal all night," he said, "so we didn't do so badly." It goes without saying that the battery was harassed by German shells all night, but even the nearest did little harm. So soft was the ground that they sent up a geyser of mud and slush and that was all, though showers of fragments were constant.

The bombardier's companion on this way back to a dressing-station was an infantry soldier whose life

was saved by his tin hat. A great piece of shell had furrowed the crown and punctured one hole, which gave the man a bloody scence but no serious wound. Behind was a very powerful Canadian who had been detached to act as stretcher-bearer. "We fell," he said simply, "at almost every step, and I'm afraid we gave some of the poor fellows a bad bump." Long carries were impossible, and many an impromptu dressing-station was fixed up within a few yards of a place where the wounded fell.

BERLIN A PAMPERED CITY

German Capital Is The Last To Feel The Pinch Of War

(From The Atlantic Monthly)

Rarely are the harrowing phases of the war revealed to the people of the German metropolis. Berlin is coddled, pampered. The burden that is imposed on her is not as heavy as that borne by other municipalities. Her food supply is greater, and the restrictions are not as tightly drawn. The cities in the extreme north are lifeless. Unable to contribute their share to the great conflict, they are neglected, a greater toll of man power being exacted from them.

Photographs were shown in private circles of the longshore women of Cuxhaven being driven like sheep to load the ships with supplies; mere shapeless snags of women—flat-cheeked and devoid of feminine grace, slouching along with unwomanly disregard of their appearance. And yet, only three years ago these coarse, frowzy creatures were noted for the sturdiness of their carriage and a certain rugged voluptuousness. The government considered these photographs of sufficient importance to make a household search in the district for copies of them and to arrest the holder of the negative.

The bitter discontent of the southern cities is not apparent in Berlin. The poverty is more successfully

hidden. Fewer bread and fuel riots have been reported in this city than in other places, where the factories have turned blank fronts for the past two years. Now and then there is an attempt by the authorities to force things "whoop her," as one bears at the campmeetings, to make people forget their troubles. Shortly after Mr. Gerard's departure a slight military gain which had been magnified by the government into a great victory, was seized upon as an occasion to enhearten the burghers. Berlin broke into bunting and there was a great deal of handshaking and a mighty chorus of "Hoche" in the neighborhood of Wilhelmstrasse, with a feeble echo from the people. Restrictions were removed for the day and an attempt was made to revive the old street dancing. "Berlin wachelt (fox trots) in the face of her enemies," was the way the papers described it next day. Yes, the city was gay, but it was like a redyed carpet, brilliant in spots, with the worn and faded portions painfully visible at the seams and edges.

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"There is not a man in power at the Bethlehem Steel Works to-day," says President Charles M. Schwab, "who did not begin at the bottom and work his way up." Charles E. Lehr was one of the many thousands of employees. He out-thought his job. He enrolled for an I. C. S. Course and studied in spare time. Today he is Chief Engineer of Construction of the largest munitions manufacturing plant in the world.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgical	<input type="checkbox"/> Railway
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*Damon and Pythias

Americans Go 'Over Top' At Night; Raid No Man's Land; Return Unscathed

Troops, Exultant Over Success, Eager for the Second
Trip; French Go With Our Men, Who Wiggle
To Enemy Trenches in Rain

American Field Headquarters, France, October 28.—The American infantry have made their first expedition into "No Man's Land" between their own trenches and those of the Germans. This first detachment of our troops that ever went "over the top" penetrated into the wilderness of barbed wire and shell craters, returned without a scratch. The number of men who went and the time cannot be stated, but it was at night and they were accompanied by French troops.

This Franco-American patrol clambered from the trenches up the scaling ladders, equipped with hand grenades, rifles, revolvers and trench knives, their steel helmets strapped tightly beneath their chins. First went a Frenchman, then an American, then another Frenchman and another American until finally the whole patrol had set foot on the narrow strip of ground separating the first line trenches from our own barbed wire. The most minute directions had been given to each American as to just where his place would be and what he was to do, especially in case they ran into a German patrol, as an American Lieutenant did on the first night. Headed by the squad leader, they set off on tiptoe until they reached their own barbed wire, along which they felt in the darkness until they found the prepared gap. There they stopped for a moment for a last word of caution. Then they stepped through, actually into "No Man's Land."

Americans Overjoyed

Everything was pitch black, rain was falling, but as they slipped and slid along the Americans had a hard time to keep from yelling from sheer exultation at being in the big gap at last or to pause and crane their necks as they passed around the shell holes in a glow of excitement, with the knowledge that they were approaching closer and closer to the German lines.

"Alerte," whispered the French patrol leader, and Frenchmen and Americans became rigid. Then they dropped to the ground for not far ahead, just visible through the mist and rain, were the first strands of the German barbed wire, like a gray spider web in a dark corner. After that it was nervous, touch and go work, for the slightest noise might attract the attention of the Germans; but the French and Americans set about the work they had come to do, in which the Americans' part was no mean one.

It is not advisable just now to go into details, but it can be said that the Americans wriggled along on their stomachs, revolvers in hand, and did a workmanlike job as coolly as if it might be a "No Man's Land" was a regular thing. When the last man whispered down the line "All done," or its French equivalent, "Tout fait," the patrol crept back as silently as it had come, stopping now and then when any noise was heard.

There was one breathless moment when the Germans sent up a flare light tied to a balloon, which hung overhead like a lantern for what seemed hours, but the German eyesight was poor, and they never saw that patrol and missed their chance to take the first American prisoner and get the iron cross and the other rewards, although perhaps that American prisoner would have come high and cost enough to buy several iron crosses.

Back Safe And Sound

Quietly the patrol slipped through its own barbed wire and back again into the trench from which it came. There it was quickly surrounded by a little knot of helmeted Americans eager to hear all about it and struggling between admiration and a bit of jealousy. As such affairs go, it really was a quiet little party, but it was first and we did it nicely, thanks to our French guides and perhaps to the fact that this is a pretty good lot of young soldiers we have over here. As to the Americans who went over the top in that patrol, they wanted to do it all over again that same night and bring back a German prisoner.

The transfer of the first American troops to the actual battlefield and into the trenches under the German guns was a delicate and difficult task for men to whom every detail was new. Even by the French, who have been doing it for years, the relief of the men in the trenches is carried out with the greatest circumspection and care, and it was largely through their wholehearted, hearty co-operation that this operation was completed for the first time by the Americans in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon all concerned in it.

We had been getting ready to enter the trenches for some time and were perfecting the plans when one day the French division camped with the Americans marched away. This meant that the American troops would soon join them to begin their first training in the real trenches on the battlefield, face to face with the Germans, and to get their baptism of fire, without which the subsequent work laid out for them could not be well done.

Then one beautiful morning the infantry were loaded onto trucks and started merrily for the front, the artillery meantime coming from their camp, part of the way by railroad, then hauling their guns and caissons with horses along the broad French

roads, cheered by the peasants in the little villages they reached.

Battles already had been chosen a few miles behind the front and the American officers went through the trenches, studying the ground, watching the French methods until they were familiar with every detail. Then they passed to the second line positions. The French made all the dispositions necessary to insure the complete safety of the delicate operation of relief and to carry on the instruction of the Americans while in the trenches.

In Action At Last
Then came the night that all awaited, the night when the American troops were actually going into the front line almost within speaking distance of the enemy. The Sun correspondent saw in a tiny village immediately behind the front the American troops marching up to the trenches, marching to the accompaniment of the boom of guns, American and German, at first muffled, distant, and then as we came nearer, crashing with an angry roar.

It was dark, so dark that it was stifling, for this village was too close to the front to show any light. Only now and then a beam from a pocket flashlight showed the strange shapes of wagons, the walls of ruined houses bleak against the sky, the humped back of a great motor truck, or gleamed on the blue helmets of French soldiers, and always there was rain, rain in sheets, and the gray mud of the stone paved road.

The darkness and the rain seemed to muffle all sounds until there came the unmistakable clatter of hobnailed shoes. A flashlight cut the darkness and there, ten yards away, was the first squad of American troops.

At the flash some one burst forth singing, not the nearest ragtime, but the marching song of the grenadiers when they too fought that men might be free: "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching."

Just a Lark for Troops
Singing as they passed, just for a moment, the pack, the round steel helmets on the back of their heads, rifles slung over their shoulders with cloths wrapped about the breech to keep out the rain, at their waists bayonets and gas masks, and bags bulging with grenades.

(Water dripped from the rims of their helmets and ran in rivulets down their raincoats, but their faces shone with the gleam of bayonets and gas masks, running onto the field for a big football game. They were simply bubbling over with good spirits. "Hey, pick up your feet, pretend you're in the subway," said one to the man ahead, while another, stopping a moment to shift his pack, whistled softly a bar from "Pack up your troubles in your own handbag."

"Say," he added gleefully, "this is a whole lot better than playing soldier," smiling all over his boyish face. Then, more seriously, in reply to a question, he said, "Sure, we expect that the Germans will try to get a bit, but that's all right." At the sudden honking of a horn the column moved aside for an automobile running without lights. The flashlight showed the Red Cross painted on the side. It was an American ambulance, empty, which turned toward the trenches.

Army Mules Come To
The soldiers pushed on, singing. Then came a slinking and rattling and dimly through the darkness and rain loomed a line of army mules, dragging machine guns neatly packed in tiny carts. Upon one lay an American fast asleep. The troops turned up a road to the right leading to the dull, intermittent boom, boom of guns, and as the clatter of their hobnailed shoes became softer French soldiers appeared, coming down.

"La relève Americaine" ran the whisper, with, but for the danger would have been a cheer. There was many a firm handclasp between blue and khaki clad men. As they passed many whispered "bon chance" or "good luck." One American had linked arms with a Frenchman, who had started back toward the trenches. "This fellow is going up with me," he explained, "to take a shot at old Kaiser Bill."

At the crossroads stood an American Major looking at his wrist watch by the glow of a cigarette. "This is the deadline for cigarettes," he remarked. Then turning to the men he said: "Throw away your smokes. We are getting pretty close to the boche. This relief is a very ticklish job. All my men ought to be in with in half an hour and we don't want to stir up the boche—not yet," he added significantly.

Up the road the troops were still tramping along, but no longer singing. One could hear a low voiced remark now and then and here and

there a muffled laugh. Then the march slowed down and the men came to a stop. Officers passed along the line, trench periscopes bulging from their pockets. Pointing with his stout stick to the crest of the ridge one of them said:

"When we get to the top of the ridge we cross a little open space and then we are in the trenches." This was said in a whisper; he added, "Now don't make a sound. Forward, march." Silently the troops passed over the ridge faintly silhouetted against the dark sky and quickly traversed the open ground without a sign from the Germans over beyond, who were completely in the dark as to the exact time when the relief was to be accomplished. The men slipped and slid down the muddy banks unmolested. Suddenly one disappeared entirely, then another and another—they were in the trenches.

Food Prepared For Boys
Back in the village the door of a house opened for a moment, as a soldier came out and the light fell on the little sign post in the street. "Place de la Paix," read the sign. "Did you see that?" asked the Major. "Queer, isn't it?"

Again there came a rattling clatter in the street and there passed a slow trot, strange chariotlike shapes drawn by mules—American rolling kitchens loaded with hot food for the boys in the trenches. They turned off into a mass of smashed bricks and masonry that had been a group of houses before the German shell came along. There they began to unload cans filled with steaming stew. "That finishes it," said the Major, "here I go," and he too, vanished in the darkness toward the trenches.

Dimly one could see men moving about the village, men in American helmets, while the forms of trucks like prairie schooners appeared and the men unloaded from them all kinds of boxes and crates. The first American supply bases, right behind the front, were being established.

Not far away were the guns of the French and American artillery, cleverly hidden in gun pits and sheltered by all the devices known to the art of camouflage. The men gathered about as the caissons were opened and the dull glint of shells American, carefully shading their pocket lamps, officers compared their maps, making calculations for the first shells to be delivered on the German trenches.

The Great Event At Last
Everywhere could be seen faces fairly radiant with joy at actually setting a crack in the enemy's line, though it was only in practice. Everywhere it was apparent that although the American may be new at this game he is mighty keen at it and above all there was the promise for the future, a promise for that day when it will not be practice, a promise for the great democracy which can create such an army.

There were many things to see that night, but the one thing that stands out in the memory is the faces of our men, keen and clear and eager, going up there to the trenches, with each face itself a promise.

Major-General Sibert made a visit to his troops immediately on his return from seeing the victorious French advance on the Aisne, going up to the first line trenches, visiting and talking with the men as he always does and finding to his gratification that despite the rain the trenches were well drained and quite dry with wooden floors and warm, comfortable dugouts equipped with charcoal braziers and little stoves for solidified alcohol, so that the men were as comfortable as could be expected in rainy weather with all the rawness of March at home.

"I asked them especially about 'chow' (food)," said the General, "because I know that is what they are thinking about and three-fourths of a soldier's efficiency depends on his stomach." They said they were being fed well, and they looked it. Have you seen them? Aren't they a fine looking lot?

The Allies confidently look to a great display when they 'go over the top.' French Express Joy

Paris, Oct. 28.—The first American communication announcing the presence of American troops in the trenches on the battle front, to which Foreign Minister Barthou made reference Thursday night, is printed prominently in all the newspapers today. The newspapers in editorial articles express joy over the announcement.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

A large amount of the material to be used in the construction of the Haskell Gymnasium is now on the ground and the work is well under way.

Dr. George A. Huntley, the College physician and the acting head of the science department, lectured to the students of the College and Academy on Wednesday evening on the subject of "Sex Hygiene." His lecture was a thorough presentation of the subject in a very simple, understandable way.

One of the members of the faculty received a letter from Lieutenant Edward Evans, who is now in France with the C. L. C. Lieutenant Evans was in charge of the mathematics and physics departments of the College last year. Among other things he was winning praise from all quarters for the way they work. Had quite a T. L. for our two platoons. We had two platoons off on detachment for a month and when we returned to the Company, the R. E. officers directing our work said our chaps worked far and away better than the rest of the company.

The joint faculty of the College and Seminary has decided that February 2 and 4 will be the dates for the next meeting of the Board of Managers of the College.

A deputation team composed of three students and one Faculty member is giving a series of addresses on religious subjects to the students of Ming Jang School, North Szechuen Road, over the week-end. The work that this team is doing is like that carried on in America by similar teams, which are sent out from various colleges to small towns and to preparatory schools to quicken the religious lives of the young men and boys in these places.

The basketball team, under the coach, Professor Hippe, is making rapid progress. Games between the College and the Academy teams are being held daily in the cage. The Academy team is especially anxious to get into shape to meet the teams Wayland, Yates and Ningpo Academies on the 22nd of this month.

Mr. Charles Harvey, of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., is to address the students of the College this afternoon.

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The Sergeant On Drill

By A Cadet

"I dunno wot's the matter with you chaps today," said the sergeant, "but as I've remarked more'n once before, thank Gawd we got a Navy. O' the 'ell you chaps think you're goin' to whack the 'Uns when you don't know 'ow to do the 'ait-on-the-right form platoon. . . 'Ang it all, you chaps ought to know by this time. Now, try it again!"

The platoon performs the movement correctly. "That's right," said the sergeant. "I know you could do it. I mean to say, any chaps that I've trained ought to be able to do anything, bar gothink. I never 'ad a squad sent back yet, an' I 'ope I never shall."

"Of course, I know 'ow you feel about it. You're fed up, ain't you? You're sick of formin' fours an' pressin' arms an' all that, ain't you? An' you think this 'ere drill is all humbug an' eyewash. Well, I know wot that feelin' is. I been a rookie myself, though you wouldn't think it to look at me. You'd think I come down from 'eaven like this, wouldn't you?"

"An', you take my word for it, drill's the thing that's goin' to win this 'ere war. Anybody can be a blinkin' 'ero, an' do the death or glory stunt, but it takes a man to do 'is drill in the field as steady as 'e do it 'ere on this parade ground. Personally I ain't a 'ero. I ain't such a blinkin' fool, I'm a soldier, see? A soldier's a chap that goes on the battle field as cool as 'e goes into the canteen—in fact, a darn sight cooler, for the canteen's a place where a chap can be excused for gettin' excited, I mean to say, the smell of beer—well, it's like the smell of 'ome, ain't it?"

Learned At Mons
"Let me tell you 'ow I learned the good of drill. 'T was dooin' the Retreat. I was in charge of a party, all of 'em trained soldiers—Grenadiers—an' we come to a place where the 'Uns was chewin' up the ground with machine guns. Them was the days when we 'adn't got no Lewis guns at all, an' 'only about a 'undred machine-guns in the 'ole British Army. Makes you laugh to think of it, don't it? We didn't do no laughin'. I can give you my word."

"An' wot did drill do, eh? I know my chaps. Grenadiers they was, an' they knoo their drill 'backwards—an' I give the order, 'To six paces extend!' an' they done it without turnin' a hair an' they went up to them 'Uns an' give 'em blazes. An' 'ow many casualties 'ad we, do you think? Two! That was all. One chap was killed, an' another chap was wounded. I was the chap that was wounded."

"Now, if we 'ad been a lot of blinkin' 'eros, instead of a lot of blinkin' soldiers, wot'd 'ave 'appened, eh? We'd all 'ave been casualties, Sluffs, in fact!"

"If ever you get into a corner like we was in, you'll thank Gawd for the bit of drill you was taught 'ere on this square. ' Squad, 'shun! Move to the right in fours—form four! Right! Quick march! Corporal Brown, take charge, will you?"

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 8, 1917.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
 @ 101=Ts. 99.01
 @ 72.9=Mex. \$135.83
 Mex. Dollars Market rate ... 72.575
 Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
 Ts. 11
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ts. 2.80
 Bar Silver 290
 Copper Cash per tael 1778
Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 4/2d.=Ts. 4.80
 exch. @ 72.9=Mex. \$6.58
Peking Bar
 Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 43d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of discount 7.4
 3 m-s
 4 m-s
 6 m-s
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.53
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68
Consols f

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/11
 London Demand 4/11
 India (nominal) T.T. 28 1/2
 Paris Demand 55 1/2
 New York Demand 98 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 71
 Japan T.T. 52 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 219 1/2
 Straits T.T. 57 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m-s. Cds. 4/4d.
 London 4 m-s. Docy. 4/4d.
 London 6 m-s. Cds. 4/4d.
 London 6 m-s. Docy. 4/4d.
 Paris 4 m-s. 59 1/2
 New York 4 m-s. 103 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates
 For December
 Hk. Ts. 4.36 @ 4/11
 " 1 @ 66 1/2 = Francs 6.30
 " 1 No quotation Marks \$1.14
 " 0.92 @ 97 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 52 1/2 Yen 2.12
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.44
 " 1 @ 85 1/2 Rubles 9.47
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Shanghai, December 8, 1917.
Official
 Far Eastern Ins. (Ts. 10.00 Paid) Ts. 11.00
 Shanghai Cotton Ts. 119.00
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Ts. 6.45
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Ts. 6.50
 Almas Ts. 6.75
 Gulas "L" Ts. 6.80
Unofficial
 Liewellyns \$30.00
 Shanghai Lands Ts. 71.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 8, 1917.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Tebongs @ Ts. 17.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, December 7.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex:
 January to March: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Flat.
 Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 6:
 Spot: 2s. 4 1/2d. paid.
 January to March: 2s. 5d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Flat.
 Total Stocks at London or Liverpool 13,503 tons.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report dated December 6:
 The share market has relaxed into the dull state which obtained a few weeks ago previous to the recent activity in cottons. The demand for cotton shares appears to have abated and rates close considerably easier with the exception of Shanghai cottons which appear firm at Ts. 117. Shanghai Docks are in demand at Ts. 72 1/2, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are enquired for at Ts. 66.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to issue policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report dated December 7:—
 Our last report was dated 30th ult. White Silk.—The market continues to rule dull with prices inclined to be mixed.
 Tussah Filatures.—Black Horse, 1, 2, Ts. 640 av. Blue Fish, 1, 2, Ts. 640 av. Blue Fish, 1, 2, Ts. 640 av.
 Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some small purchases in best grades have been effected at last week's closing rates. The market closes quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, December 7.—Today's metal prices were:—
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. (Nominal) 110 5 0
 American Electrolytic 99
 90% Copper f.o.b. 125 0 0
 Lead L.B. c.f. per ton Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 30 0 0
 Quicksilver, Second hand
 Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1/-Extra in flask) 20 10 0
 Nominal
 Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London
 or Liverpool (less 1/4%) Nominal
 Standard Tin (Cash) 293 10 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24
 Gauge f.o.b. 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 Months) 291 5 0
 Silk Price of Blue Elephant 25 0 0
 Silk Price of Gold Killing 21 6 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, December 7.—Today's rates prices and deliveries were:—
 Consols 2 1/4% for account; 155 1/2.
 Cheques on London at Paris: Fr. 27.53.
 T.T. on London at New York: G. \$47.68.
 Bar Silver (Spot): 43d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount: 5%.
 Market rate of Discount: 4 1/2%.
 Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. Sakelardis: \$1.95d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal: 17.52d.
 Cotton: Goodmiddling Americans: 22.63d.
 Plantation Rubber December: 2s. 4d. paid.
 Hornbys 8 1/2 lb. Shirtings: 24/-.
 Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings: 28/-.
 Taylors 40s. Yarn: 40d.
 Price of Common to Low Medium Tea fixed 11 pence to shilling: 18.12.17d.
 Tote of Tea Market Quiet.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.
 First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
 Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.
 103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,900,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cathbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
 The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Dholi Puket
 Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
 Batavia Karachi Saigon
 Bombay Klang Seremban
 Calcutta Kobe Singapore
 Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
 Cebu Madras Sourabaya
 Colombo Malacca
 Delhi Medan (P. M. S.)
 Foochow Medan Tavyon (Lower)
 Haiphong New York Burma
 Hankow Peking Tientsin
 Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above agencies and branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mengtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Douchery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papote
 Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 3 Bishopsgate
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tsels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 18,500,000
 \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
 F. C. Butcher, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
 Chief Manager
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Rangoon
 Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
 Calcutta London S. Francisco
 Canton Lyons Shanghai
 Colombo Malacca Singapore
 Foochow Manila Sourabaya
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin New York Tsingtau
 Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
 Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 28,900,000

Kgs. Ts.
 Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Harbin Peking
 Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai
 Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin
 Dairen Nicolayowsk Vladivostok
 Hallan O-Amur Yokohama
 Hankow

Shanghai Branch

\$1 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tsels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZTERSKI.

Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000
 Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500
 Reserve Fund H.\$120,000
 Investment reserve fund.....H.\$20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG.

Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:
 Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
 Chinese Mercantile 2,512,500.00
 Community \$13,312,500.00
 Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Chanchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.

Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION.

Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
 Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liaoang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Seattle
 Chanchun Lyons Singapore
 Dairen Mukden Sydney
 Hankow Nagasaki Sinaifu
 Harbin Newchwang Tientsin
 Hongkong Osaka Tokyo
 Honolulu Peking Tsingtau
 Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tsels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00
 Reserve \$10,000.00
 Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tsels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tsels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN.

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits...U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
 National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay Hongkong Peking
 Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
 Canton London Santo Domingo
 Cebu Manila San Pedro de Macoris
 Colon Medellin Shanghai
 Hankow Panama Singapore
 Tientsin Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—
 Bahia Rio de Janeiro
 Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba
 Genoa Santos
 Havana San Paulo
 Montevideo Valparaiso
 Petrograd

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.

Manager.

1a Kluckiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—
 Guilders 11,595,461 (about \$566,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
 Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi
 Cheribon PekalonganTegal
 Djember Penang Telok-Betong
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap
 Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, November 30:—

Generally speaking the market has been an active one since our last report, attention being mostly centred on Indos, which have steered a very erratic course. Various rumors from London have served to "bull" this stock, and a rise from \$135 to \$152 for cash took place in the early part of the week. This was followed by profit-taking on a rather large scale, and a drop to \$144 resulted. At the close the market is stronger with buyers offering \$149.

Exchange maintains a fairly high level but the bulk of London's liquidation may safely be said to have been effected.

Money locally appears to be a little tighter, a condition of affairs which may be considered normal at this time of the year.

Shanghai has been a rising market with interest centred for the part on Cotton stocks, but local holders do not appear to be anxious to part with shares at present.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are

offering at \$630 with rumors of lower rates having been done.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue to offer at \$329 and Unions have fallen to a selling rate of \$750. North Chinas at Tls. 115 have buyers.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at \$130 and Hongkong Fires at \$310 are unchanged from last week. Shipping.—Deferred Indos have fluctuated as detailed above, the closing rates being \$149 for cash with \$159 offered for February delivery. Douglasses firmed up to a buying rate of \$80 but at the close are weaker. Steamboats are offering at \$19.

Refineries.—China Sugars fell away in the beginning of the week to \$83, but at the close are slightly stronger with buyers offering this figure. Malabons are a very strong market at \$33 with no shares offering.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have been quoted as high as Tls. 16 and as low as Tls. 13 during the week, the closing rate being Tls. 15.

Raubas are offering at \$23. Tronchs at 28/- and Urals at 38/-. Shells are wanted locally at 110/- with London buying at 115/- Kallans are offering at 40/- with buyers holding for 37/6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of large business, and have

appreciated from \$90 to \$95 for cash with \$97 done for December and \$100 for February. Hongkong Docks have advanced to a buying rate of \$125 for cash and \$129 for February. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 72 buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—West Points are quiet at \$79 and Hongkong Lands at \$88. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$90 and Kowloon Lands at \$30. Humphreys at \$5.65 are quiet with nothing doing.

Cotton Mills.—The closing quotations from Shanghai are as follows: Ewos Tls. 173 1/2. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 113. Kung Yiks Tls. 16. Orientals Tls. 40. Internationals Tls. 100.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric is wanted at \$48 and China Lights at \$33. Hongkong Trams are offering at \$6.60.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ended November 24, 1917:—

Aggregate Receipts. Receipts for week. 47 weeks.

This year \$12,717 \$635,048. Last year 11,867 674,263. Increase 1,030 39,215. Decrease — 39,215.

Miscellaneous.—Watsons have buyers at \$51. Cements have risen to a buying rate of \$7.70. Providents have changed hands in small lots at \$71. Ices are quoted \$147 1/2 and Dairy Farms at \$24. Waterboats could be placed at \$13 and Steam Laundries at \$8. Powells have sellers at \$61 and Ropes are offering \$29 1/2.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report of December 7:—

Politics are once again to the fore and business has been disappointingly dull all round, having in fact momentarily come to a standstill. The new Cabinet in Peking has so far taken no effective steps to bring about the pacification of the country so that disorder is still more or less rampant and is apparently being kept alive not alone by the rivalries of the Northern and Southern factions, but also by the individual jealousies of the different provinces and the personal ambitions of any military leader who happens to have a body of soldiery at his command. Fighting at Yochow on the Yangtze above Hankow, and a definite threat of trouble at the latter place, have practically put a stop to the River trade, while the capture of Chungking by Kweichow troops makes the prospect of business with Szechuen somewhat gloomy for the time being. The merchants from that province are reported to have as much as Tls. 3,000,000 lying here for the purchase of imports but of course all orders are suspended indefinitely, and the same may be said to a smaller extent of most of our other dependencies. The feeling throughout the market is that the country is ripe for a brisk trade in imports and that the present internal disturbances alone prevent this from materialising.

Grey Shirtings, 3 1/2 lbs.—We hear of only one small sale to Tientsin in Two Stagheads at Tls. 375. Auction prices declined about five candareens. 4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—A few small parcels have been taken for the North in the following:—Blue Soldier at Tls. 2.80 and Five Boys at Tls. 2.50. 9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—No business is reported under this heading and prices at auction were a mace or so lower all round. 12 lbs. 3 1/2 inches.—Market very dull with only a single transaction to report in President chop at Tls. 7.00. With few exceptions the auction qualities sold for lower rates. Jeans.—Sales for local consumption are made public in Three Stagheads 40 yards at Tls. 3.80 and 30 yards at Tls. 6.00. White Shirtings.—Practically no business has been done and we hear only of a sale of Blue Dragon at Tls. 8.50. Auctions weaker on the whole. Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The absence of orders from the country has caused a decline in values all round and the auction qualities declined in almost every case. Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has shown signs of weakness during the past week due principally to the stringency of the local money market and the renewed political unrest in our immediate neighborhood. Quotations today are Tungchow Tls. 32.00 to Tls. 31.00. Four Chop at Tls. 30.00. Steam Ginned at Tls. 31.40 to Tls. 31.00 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 30.00 to Tls. 29.80. Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 29.40 to Tls. 29.00. Market closing on to easy side. Shensi Cotton is quoted at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 26.50. Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuters as follows:—Good Middling American at 22.80d. Egyptian Sakelardies at 22.20d. and P.M.G. Bengal at 17.70d. per lb. Local Yarn.—Affected as our market has been by rumors of unrest in the Chekiang Province, buyers have been holding aloof and clearances in the last few days have fallen off somewhat. We hear of no sales by the Mills. Indian Yarn.—Market quiet and easy with only a small business reported as follows:—No. 10s.—25 Bales Central India at Tls. 122.00. No. 12s.—75 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 120.00 and 25 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 122.00. Japanese Yarn.—Only a few sales have been made during the week at about Tls. 3.00/5.00 per bale below last week's prices, particulars being:—No. 16s.—100 Bales Woman at Tls. 142.00 and 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 142.00. No. 20s.—200 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 144.50.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Quotations Closing

Banks R. K. and S. B. \$600 S. Chartered \$64 10s. Russo-Asiatic R. 250

Marine Insurances Canton Tls. 320 S. North China Tls. 115 Union of Canton Tls. 760 Yangtze \$205 Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tls. 10 B.

Fire Insurances China Fire \$131 B. Hongkong Fire Tls. 310

Shipping Indo-China Pref. Tls. 100 Indo-China Def. Tls. 110s. B. Shanghai Tug (O) Tls. 22 Shanghai Tug (F) Tls. 40 1/2

Mining Kaiping Tls. 9 B. Oriental Cons. 27s. 6d. Philippine Tls. 0.80 Raub Tls. 2 1/2 S.

Docks Hongkong Dock Tls. 125 1/2 B. Shanghai Dock Tls. 72 New Eng. Works Tls. 12 1/2 B.

Wharves Shanghai Wharf Tls. 66 B. Hongkong Wharf Tls. 93 B.

Lands and Hotels Anglo French Land. Tls. 80 S. China Land Tls. 50 Shanghai Land Tls. 70 B. Weihaiwei Land Tls. 2 Shanghai Hotels Ltd. \$9 B. China Realty (Ord) Tls. 50 China Realty (Pref.) Tls. 50

Cottons Mills S.wo Tls. 170 S.wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2 International Tls. 77 1/2 S.wo-kung-mow Tls. 70 Oriental Tls. 40 S. Shanghai Cotton Tls. 119 B. Yang Yik Tls. 16 Yangtzepoo Tls. 6.40 B. Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90

Industrials Butler Tile Tls. 23 China Sugar Tls. 87 B. Green Island Tls. 7.70 B. Langkats Tls. 14 B. Major Bros. Tls. 5 Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 72 S.

Stores Hall and Holts Tls. 14 B. Jewell Tls. 60 Lane, Crawford Tls. 100 Moutrie Tls. 5 1/2 B. Watson Tls. 14 S.

Rubbers (Local) Alma Tls. 9.60 B. Amberst Tls. 1.8. Anglo-Java Tls. 9.50 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.60 Ayer Tawah Tls. 30 Satu Anam 1913 Tls. 1.05 Sukit Toh Alang Tls. 3.40 Bute Tls. 1.15 Diemer United Tls. 1.15 S. Jempedak Tls. 10 1/2 Jeng Tls. 2 B. Jonsolidated Tls. 2 1/2 B. Jula Kalumpung Tls. 6 1/2 Javi Consolidated Tls. 6 1/2 Kamunting Tls. 6 1/2 Kapayang Tls. 2 1/2 Karan Tls. 12 Kota Bahros Tls. 7 1/2 Krowek Java Tls. 16 Padang Tls. 12 B. Pengkalan Duri Tls. 8 1/2 Permatia Tls. 0.90 B. Samagagas Tls. 6 Samambu Tls. 1.15 Senawang Tls. 12 Senang Kiebang Tls. 0.92 1/2 Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 Thal Malay-pref Tls. 11.10 Thangal Pahang Tls. 1.55 Tungala Tls. 1.55 Jundel Duri Tls. 5 1/2 B. Tusa Manggis Tls. 7 1/2 cts. V.K. Kalangas Tls. 75 cts. Wangli Seremban Tls. 1 1/2 S. Wangli Tls. 0.97 1/2 B. Wangli Merah Tls. 17 1/2 Wangli Tls. 2 1/2 Wangli Tls. 4.90 S.

Miscellaneous C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 110 Duty Dairy Tls. 9.8. Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 65 B. Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 24 Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 33 Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 30 Fhal Telephone Tls. 78 S. Fhal Waterworks Tls. 187 1/2

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

Launch Services

TODAY The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 7.30 a.m.

TOMORROW The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on December 4, 1917.

Butcher's Meat Beef per lb. 14-20 Mutton " 16-20 Pork " 25-30 Veal " 25-30

Fish Bream per lb. 14-16 Cod " 14-16 Mandarin " 20-30 Mackerel " 25-30 Pomfret " 25-30 Salmon " 16-18 Samli " none Soles " 16-18 Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs Deer each 1.50-2.00 Duck " 40-70 Eggs per doz. 16-20 Fowl per lb. 16-18 Geese each 70-1.00 Hare " 30-35 Partridge " 50-60 Pheasant " 45-55 Pigeons " 15-18 Plover " none Quail " 14-16 Snipe " 12-14

Turkey per lb. 35-40 Teal each 12-14 Wild Duck " 30-35 Wild Geese " 30-40 Woodcock " 50-60 Wild Pigeons " 10-12

Fruit Apples per lb. 14-18 Apricots " none Bananas " 5-6 Cherries " none Cocoanuts each 15-16 Chestnuts per lb. 8-10 Figs per doz. none Grapes per lb. 14-16 Lemons each 5-6 Lichees per lb. none Mangos each none Mangoes per doz. none Melons each none Oranges per lb. 6-8 Peaches " none Persimmons " 6-8 Peaches per lb. none Plums " none Pomeles each 12-14 Pineapples " 8-10 Pears per lb. 8-14 Strawberries " none Walnuts " 10-12

Vegetables Artichokes per lb. 2-3 Asparagus per doz. none Bamboo Shoots per lb. none Broad Beans " 6-8

Beetroot per bunch 1-2 Cabbage each 3-5 Celery per bunch 8-10 Carrots " 2-3 Cauliflower each 20-30 Egg Plant per lb. 6-8 French Beans each 14-16 Green Corn " none Leeks per bunch 2-6 Mushrooms per lb. none Onions per lb. 8-10 Peas " 8-10 Potatoes per pic. \$2.70-3.00 Parsnips per bunch 3-4 Radishes per bunch 1-2 Spinach per lb. 2-3 Tomatoes " 6-8 Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour Flour American per 50 lb. \$6.00 Flour Australian per 50 lb. \$4.40 Flour Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.40 Rice per 200 lb. \$7.00

Milk Foreign dairies per bottle 20 Chinese dairies " 17

Fuel House Coal per ton Tls. 19.50 Stove Coal per ton Tls. 21.75 Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00 Fodder Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.60 Bran " \$1.85 E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	R. K. and S. B. \$600 S. Chartered \$64 10s. Russo-Asiatic R. 250
Marine Insurances	Canton Tls. 320 S. North China Tls. 115 Union of Canton Tls. 760 Yangtze \$205 Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	China Fire \$131 B. Hongkong Fire Tls. 310
Shipping	Indo-China Pref. Tls. 100 Indo-China Def. Tls. 110s. B. Shanghai Tug (O) Tls. 22 Shanghai Tug (F) Tls. 40 1/2
Mining	Kaiping Tls. 9 B. Oriental Cons. 27s. 6d. Philippine Tls. 0.80 Raub Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	Hongkong Dock Tls. 125 1/2 B. Shanghai Dock Tls. 72 New Eng. Works Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	Shanghai Wharf Tls. 66 B. Hongkong Wharf Tls. 93 B.
Lands and Hotels	Anglo French Land. Tls. 80 S. China Land Tls. 50 Shanghai Land Tls. 70 B. Weihaiwei Land Tls. 2 Shanghai Hotels Ltd. \$9 B. China Realty (Ord) Tls. 50 China Realty (Pref.) Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	S.wo Tls. 170 S.wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2 International Tls. 77 1/2 S.wo-kung-mow Tls. 70 Oriental Tls. 40 S. Shanghai Cotton Tls. 119 B. Yang Yik Tls. 16 Yangtzepoo Tls. 6.40 B. Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90
Industrials	Butler Tile Tls. 23 China Sugar Tls. 87 B. Green Island Tls. 7.70 B. Langkats Tls. 14 B. Major Bros. Tls. 5 Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 72 S.
Stores	Hall and Holts Tls. 14 B. Jewell Tls. 60 Lane, Crawford Tls. 100 Moutrie Tls. 5 1/2 B. Watson Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	Alma Tls. 9.60 B. Amberst Tls. 1.8. Anglo-Java Tls. 9.50 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.60 Ayer Tawah Tls. 30 Satu Anam 1913 Tls. 1.05 Sukit Toh Alang Tls. 3.40 Bute Tls. 1.15 Diemer United Tls. 1.15 S. Jempedak Tls. 10 1/2 Jeng Tls. 2 B. Jonsolidated Tls. 2 1/2 B. Jula Kalumpung Tls. 6 1/2 Javi Consolidated Tls. 6 1/2 Kamunting Tls. 6 1/2 Kapayang Tls. 2 1/2 Karan Tls. 12 Kota Bahros Tls. 7 1/2 Krowek Java Tls. 16 Padang Tls. 12 B. Pengkalan Duri Tls. 8 1/2 Permatia Tls. 0.90 B. Samagagas Tls. 6 Samambu Tls. 1.15 Senawang Tls. 12 Senang Kiebang Tls. 0.92 1/2 Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 Thal Malay-pref Tls. 11.10 Thangal Pahang Tls. 1.55 Tungala Tls. 1.55 Jundel Duri Tls. 5 1/2 B. Tusa Manggis Tls. 7 1/2 cts. V.K. Kalangas Tls. 75 cts. Wangli Seremban Tls. 1 1/2 S. Wangli Tls. 0.97 1/2 B. Wangli Merah Tls. 17 1/2 Wangli Tls. 2 1/2 Wangli Tls. 4.90 S.
Miscellaneous	C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 110 Duty Dairy Tls. 9.8. Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 65 B. Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 24 Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 33 Fhal Elce and Ash Tls. 30 Fhal Telephone Tls. 78 S. Fhal Waterworks Tls. 187 1/2

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 9th.

Another Gold Rooster Film Play

"The Hunting of The Hawk"

Another detective story played in the everyday whirl of life. Thrilling situations, clever acting, and magnificent scenery make this a "sure success"

We present Charlie in one of his newest "Mutual" successes.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FLOOR WALKER"

Pathe's American Gazette, Pathe's British Gazette Our weekly budget of picture news.

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.

"THE FATAL RING" 3rd and 4th Episodes.

Tomorrow, Monday, December 10



Pearl White Pearl White

IN

"The Fatal Ring"

The Great romantic serial

Episode V: "Danger Underground"

Episode VI: "Rays of Death"

SYNOPSIS

Episode V: "Danger Underground"

Pearl is rescued from the underground stream into which she has been cast. She and her rescuer barely escape being crushed by an incoming ferry boat, as they climb up to the dock. The scenes then revert to Washington News, a New York art center, where there are some violent struggles with Pearl suspended over a boiling cauldron, head downward, condemned to death for her attempt to obtain the diamond.

Episode VI: "Rays of Death"

After throwing the violet diamond from a window of the temple of the Sacred Order of the Violet God, Pearl is seized and suspended head downward over a cauldron of boiling oil. The rope that holds her is fastened so that a pair of ferrets can gnaw it in two. Just as they have nearly completed their task, Tom Carlton climbs into the room through a window and rescues the heiress. In this number the secret of the violet diamond is revealed.

Charlie Chaplin in "The Floor Walker"

The Million dollar Comedian in a thousand laughs

Pathe's American Gazette, Annals of the War

Two special editions of our weekly topical.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13th

Special Benefit Performance for

CAMILO The famous French Musical Comedian.

By special permission of the French Consul - General

Camilo will be assisted by several well-known local amateurs. Special Pathe Films.

Admission: \$2.00, \$1.00 and 70 cents.

VICTORIA THEATRE

SUNDAY, DEC. 9th

Grand Operatic Concert

PROGRAMME

PART I.

- Overture.
- Pagliacci—Prologo... (Leoncavallo) Signor Scamuzzi.
- Wally—Ebben n' andro lontano (M. Catalani) Mme. De Revers.
- Favorita—O Mio Fernando... (Donizetti) Mme. Russ.
- Faust—Dio Possente... (Gounod) Sig. Scamuzzi.
- Mefistofele—Nenia... (Bolto) Mme. De Revers.

INTERVAL

PART II.

- Overture.
- Ugonotti—Salute o, Cavalier... (Meyerbeer) Mme. Russ.
- Barbiere di Siviglia—Largo al Faticum... (Rossini) Sig. Scamuzzi.
- Ernani— Mme. De Revers.
- Faust—La Parlatte d. Amor... (Gounod) Mme. Russ.
- Trovatore (Duet) Mira d Aerbe Lagrima... (Verdi) Mme. De Revers and Sig. Scamuzzi.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

TONIGHT TOFIGHT at 7.15 and 9.15

Richard and Gladie in the American Fastest Novelty Acts of Equilibrist and Acrobatic

Showing Episodes 5 and 6 of the fascinating Serial

THE GODDESS

and Episode 8 of the Railroad Serial

The Girl and the Game

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Wuchang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME

For December 9th.

"COL. HEEZA LIAR IN THE DESERT" One of the cleverest series of cartoons ever filmed

"THE HEART OF A SOLDIER" A strong and touching drama with all the details of the present war. IN THREE PARTS

STOP! LUKE! LISTEN! A bundle of fun by Harold Lloyd, that clever Comedian TWO PARTS

Change of Programme Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. Admission Prices: 30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

Business and Official Notices

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of

Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Will perform all

Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles

And supply Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road. 18700

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautifully your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY, 127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory; it's right on the road.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the RENTE PERPETUELLE

FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT LOAN

Free of all taxes

Unconvertible before 25 years

RATE OF ISSUE

Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00

Subscriptions will close here on 15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION, Manager.

The Eden Dispensary (Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential. DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Notice of Removal

LAOU

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE			
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool.)			
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500		
TAMBA MARU	12,500		
FOR HONGKONG			
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo.	Dec. 18
AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.			
TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura.	Dec. 19
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Dec. 11
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki.	Dec. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yul.	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara.	Dec. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano.	Dec. 25
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Dec. 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi.	Dec. 20
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Dec. 17
FOR JAPAN			
MISHIMA MARU	16,000		Dec. 15
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)			
TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500		Feb. 15, 1918
CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.			

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.
July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line			
Mail	Mail	Local	Local
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
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199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursdays only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

130 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Four Fires Yesterday
Make 299 for YearBrigade Answers Three Calls In
Four Hours During The Morning

Four calls, bringing the total for the year up to within one of the 300 mark, kept the Fire Brigade occupied yesterday. Three of the blazes came within four hours and a half yesterday morning. All were handled with a despatch that kept the damage to a negligible minimum.

The first alarm came in at 4.13 a.m. when the Central Companies and the French Brigade quickly extinguished an outbreak on the south side of Avenue Edward VII at Fokden Road crossing. The next call came from No. PD 1115-20 Haining Road, where a large quantity of straw stored in a cubicle on the first floor of an electrical shop was well alight by the time the Hongkong Company arrived. Twenty minutes of work with the hose sufficed to subdue the flames. A general alarm was sent in at 8.21 a.m. when fire broke out at the Lau Kung Mow Cotton Mill at 40 Yangtszepoo Road. Fortunately the outbreak, which was in the waste cotton spinning mill had been taken care of by the sprinkling installation and the staff, working with the mill appliances. The fire, which started in a thread packing machine, spread rapidly to other machines and it was fortunate that the outbreak was so promptly dealt with.

The fourth blaze of the day, and the 299th of the year, was reported to the department at 4.25 p.m. This turned out to be a small fire in a pigeon box seller's shop at L 576-7 Canton Road and little damage resulted.

BATTLEPLANE HIS GIFT

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Mr. Hope, a solicitor at Ipswich, has presented his second Malayan battleplane as a mark of protest against Lord Landsdowne's letter.

JAPAN NOW IMPORTING
MORE CHINESE COTTONDifficulty In Obtaining Indian
And American Product
Is Cause

Tokio, December 1.—A notable feature in the raw cotton trade here is that the import of Chinese cotton is increasing owing to the growing difficulty felt by buyers of Indian and American cotton although the stock bought cannot be used in turning out finer yarns and the step taken is only a temporary makeshift.

Chinese cotton is not very fine as materials for yarn producers. Formerly, therefore, mostly the stock from China was employed as stuffing; only rarely having been used by the Nishin Cotton Spinning Company, the Fuji Cotton Spinning Company and a few other mills in the manufacture of coarser sizes less than 20 counts.

But now it is being used much as substitutes for Indian cotton and its buyers have increased notably. According to the report of the Japanese Cotton Importers' Association this year's import of Chinese cotton including the pressed, the large, the middle and the small packages from the beginning of September up to November 20 is estimated at 43,215 bales, which figure is nearly 10 per cent of the whole purchase of raw cotton by Japanese spinners, the total import of raw cotton from various sources during the same period being 450,763 bales.

This growing purchase by Japanese spinners of Chinese cotton is, however, impossible to be continued much longer if a report to hand is correct. The report says that this year's raw cotton harvest in that country has been somewhat adverse and the stock in the market is smaller than last year. Therefore, the increased export to Japan and elsewhere has drained the resources of the Chinese market and now even Chinese millers feel a degree of inconvenience in obtaining their own raw cotton.

Prices for Chinese cotton have been raised very high in these circumstances. In nearly all cases the present ruling prices are double the figures notched at the same time last year. The latest cable gives prices there as follows:

Tsushu (December delivery)... 70
Hokushu (December delivery)... 68
Nanshi (December delivery)... 66
White Fuyo (Dec. delivery)... 63
Taisho (December delivery)... 64.50

These figures are nearly an advance of Yen 20 or more over the same time last year. Tsushu, for instance was obtainable at Yen 44 last year while this now quoted at Yen 70. Nanshi was also bought at Yen 41.75 last year against Yen 68 this year.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kaga Maru Nov. 21
Shidzuoka Maru Oct. 20

For Liverpool
Benrinnes Oct. 21
Hirano Maru Nov. 11
Kitano Maru Oct. 14

For New York
Capto Oct. 13
Chinese Prince Oct. 6
Matoppo Dec. 3

For San Francisco
China Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru Nov. 26
Venezuela Nov. 11

For Tacoma
Manila Maru Nov. 12

For Seattle
Grayson Nov. 10
Inaba Maru Oct. 13

News Brevities

Mr. James Scotton, who is to join the Chinese Labor Battalion, expects to leave here at the end of this month.

Mr. R. Phillips, of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., will leave Shanghai next Saturday for England to volunteer for war service.

According to news received here, Mr. Ewart Benjamin George Souter has been promoted to temporary rank of lieutenant in the Hongkong Defense Corps, the promotion taking effect from Nov. 14.

Mile. Borgeois and Mr. Bandinel of the C. M. Customs, Tientsin, are to be married at 2.30 p.m. next Saturday in the All Saints' Church, Tientsin, according to advices received here. Both young people are well known and popular in Tientsin and the affair is expected to be one of the prettiest and largest attended of the season.

A letter from Lieut. Hugh Middleton, who has been in France for two years now, states that he has always been connected with the 9th Yorkshire Regiment and not with the A.S.C., as has been the impression here. Lieut. Ernest Middleton, his brother, writes from Salonica that he has been promoted full lieutenant and has been mentioned for a captaincy. He states that Lieut. W. E. Leveson was in the same camp with him, but was leaving shortly to take up a secretarial position connected with the ordnance department at Woolwich.

In the eighth drawing of the Powhattan Club War Savings Association raffle which took place yesterday 1st prize was won by ticket No. 190, 2nd by No. 206, 3rd by No. 103, 4th by No. 26.

The special sale of rich and exquisite furs for Christmas by La Vogue, 46 Nanking Road, ends on Tuesday. Shanghai women have only two days left in which to take advantage of this sale.

A well-known local motorist has up till now been the possessor of the only example in Shanghai of that famous American car—the Premier. The Eastern Garage Co., however, were recently appointed agents, and they now announce the arrival of a shipment. These cars—and also a few of the favorite Hupmobiles—will be on view this week at the garage.

Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, Inc., have been appointed agents and

distributors for the Dayton motor bicycle, the product of America's leading cycle manufacturers. It is of special construction throughout, as will be seen on reference to the automobile section of today's CHINA PRESS.

The Central Garage Co., having purchased the goodwill and business of the late Central Garage Co., Ltd., makes a lengthy announcement in the automobile section of today's CHINA PRESS as to the scope of their business. This embraces motor car and cycle repairs, body building and painting, vulcanising, the sale of cars, tires, etc., and the hiring of cars. Experts are in charge of all departments.

Music for Today

The program for the orchestra concert at the Town Hall at 4.30 this afternoon is as follows:

1. Overture "Phedre" Massenet
 2. Symphonic Poem "Finlandia" Sibelius
 3. Suite from the Ballet "Dyabla" Delibes
 - (a) Les Chaperesses
 - (b) Valse Lente
 - (c) Pizzicati
 - (d) Cortege de Bacchus
 4. "Serenade Lyrique" Elgar
 5. Selection "Samson and Dalila" Saint-Saens
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Passengers Arrived

The C.M. ss. Kiangteen from Ningpo.—Dr. R. Swallow.
Per C.M. ss. Kiangfoo from Hankow.—Messrs. D. Muller, and J. Cammo.
Per C.N. ss. Shengking from Hongkong.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Steele and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Bower.
Per C.N. ss. Suiyang from Hongkong.—Lieut. J. Oldmon, and Mrs. J. Oldmon.
Per C.M. ss. Kiangwah from Hankow.—Mr. Drake.
Per P.M. ss. Ecuador from Hongkong.—Mrs. A. B. Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Crandall, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. De Souza, Misses Katherine Barnes, A. Conceicao, and E. M. Halley, General J. Michael, Captain J. Olivecon, Messrs. A. Cherry, S. Chin, J. G. Clark, Cheung Chi-wa, T. G. Drakeford, M. J. Fook, E. B. Gregory, M. A. Kees, R. A. Morse, H. Powell, T. Rangel, Tsai Tuck-hing, and M. C. Yang.

Damon and Pythias

We Can Save Money For You

Four million families all over the world supply their needs from us. Why not investigate our methods and our goods and let us save money for you, too?

Let us send you free a copy of our Big Catalogue which illustrates and quotes prices on over 100,000 articles to eat, wear and use in the home, farm, office and shop.

Wholesale Prices Direct to You.

You will find our prices much lower than the usual retail prices. They are nearly always as low as the wholesale prices which your dealer pays. Our tremendous volume of business enables us to command the lowest possible prices from manufacturers. In addition, we have our own factories in many lines, so that we eliminate nearly all middlemen's profits. In most cases we secure freight rates as low, or lower, than local dealers pay. So no matter where you live, you can save money by dealing with us.

Groceries

Let us send you free a copy of our Grocery List published every sixty days. You will find many suggestions of good things to eat. You will be pleased by our low prices.

Our Service to Missionaries

We furnish supplies for hundreds of missionaries both at home and abroad. They, and their boards, find we give greater variety, better value, lower freight rates, prompt shipments and guaranty of safe delivery. We include with their orders packages and boxes sent in to us by friends and other merchants.

We Save You on Freight

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only firm in the United States having a sufficient volume of trans-Pacific business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds every other day.

On shipments to the Orient we enjoy a low carload export rate which is entirely on a weight basis. This low rate covers both rail and ocean haul from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila, the distributing points of the Far East. By way of these trans-shipping points we, here in Chicago, can take out through bills of lading to practically all the ports of the Far East.

By of us and get the benefit of this rate."

Consult our Catalogue

It is sent free upon request to our home office, or it may be obtained upon personal application from T. B. Tolman, 911 Urbiztondo, Manila, or Wells Fargo & Co., 8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Maynard D. Howell, Export Manager

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Chicago U. S. A.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Presents for two nights only

Sunday and Monday, Dec. 9th and 10th

"THE FANTASTICS"

STAR VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS

LEONARD NELSON

The King of Fun-Makers

NELLIE BLACK

The Violinist with a Voice.

ALF. REDHEAD WILSON

Athletic Humorist.

ELSIE BLACK

Flautist

AND

GERALDINE
FARRAR

in

"CARMEN"

A Paramount Picture

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

"There is no show like the show at the Olympic"

Business and Official Notices

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 15th to Thursday, 20th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1917.

16119

LOST

Notice is hereby given that we have lost in the Highway, a bank order of Wa Chong Bank (匯豐銀行) No. 28618, amounting to Tls. 100, and another of Yih Kong Bank (交通銀行) No. 15662, amounting to Tls. 35, due on 17th December, 1917, respectively. The said two banks have been notified to stop the payment of them, which have lost their effect forever.

All banks, companies, etc., are hereby notified not to receive or use the said negotiable instruments.

CHU KONG & CO.,
26-28 Rue Du Consulat,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 8th December, 1917.

16120

LYCEUM THEATRE A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917
Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be
Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two
performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16038 BUSINESS MANAGER

AUSTRALIAN

"DAISY" BRAND BUTTER!

SPRING BUTTER

In consequence of enquiries, we beg to advise our Customers and the General Public that our shipment of "DAISY" BRAND BUTTER just received is FINEST AUSTRALIAN SPRING MADE BUTTER and is therefore of a rich yellow colour due to the new Spring grass on which the cows were fed. The Butter is of finest quality and, as usual, secured the Highest Grade Certificate issued by the Australian Government. It may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers.

The Australian Produce Co.
GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346 Agents.

S/S "NIPPON"

The S.S. "Nippon" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 15th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Charterers.

16122

Cambridge Local Examinations

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the Question Papers the date of the commencement of the Examination is postponed from Monday, December 10th to Tuesday, December 11th.

C. J. F. SYMONS,
Secretary.

16124

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance
Every Evening.

Music During Dinner

Dancing After Dinner

A Little Mirth

A Little Music

A Little Song

Music by the Savoy Orchestra

L. T. SLICKER

Featuring New York's Latest Success

"The World will be Jealous of Me"

Dinner a la Carte or Table d'Hôte

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Subscribers are kindly requested to make every effort to be present.

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43 NANKING ROAD

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Monday, December 10,

to discuss arrangements for further games

Signed:

G. J. PETROCELLI, Secretary
Shanghai American Athletic Club

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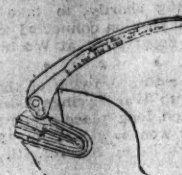
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MEDICAL

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16040

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 17

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Amusement Advertising
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Page 17

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TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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FOR SALE: Motor-cycle, "Henderson" 4-cylinder, tandem seat, and left-side side-car. Complete outfit, perfect order. Price very moderate. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

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TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 17 Yangtzepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

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ROOM with partial board wanted by lady, in private family, or at a lady's house. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1917

ONLY ONE MATCH PLAYED IN LEAGUE

Failure Of Clubs To Raise Teams Makes League Ball Day

WILLOWS DEFEAT S. F. A.

Beat Second String Eleven By Score Of Two Goals To Nil

Both matches in the First Division of the Shanghai Football League were postponed. Neither of the four clubs—the Shanghai Football Club, the Police, the Shanghai Recreation Club and St. Xavier's—was able to put in a team. In the Second Division the results follow: Willows v. S.F.C. 2nd XI.

The only 2nd XI League game took place on the S.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon between the Willows and Shanghai Football Club and resulted in a victory for the Willows Club by two goals to nil. The game started shortly after 3 p.m. and had not been in progress for twenty minutes when Maitland scored. From the kick-off the Club pressed but was unable to equalize. Much give and take play then took place and half time arrived shortly after. On the resumption of play the Willows again took up the attack and C. Osoio, who scored the ball, scored a fine goal and thus made sure of the match. For the Willows C. Osoio and C. Passos played well at forward and C. Ross was a hard worker for the Club. Mr. Landers refereed the game and gave satisfaction.

Socony v. Picked Team
Owing to the inability of the Hanbury School Club to raise a team the Socony Club played with a picked team on the Recreation Ground. The result of this game was a victory for Socony by two goals to nil.

St. Xavier's v. American Club
The St. Xavier's second string turned out in force to the Hongkew Recreation ground to meet the American Club in their League match but were disappointed, as the American Club team failed to show up. Mr. A. Aguilar who was present to act as Referee, waited till 3.15 p.m. and as by that time the American team still failed to turn up he called the game off.

The Italian Concerts

Another excellent program, the third we have had from these talented artists, was sung at the Olympic Theater last evening by Sig. Scamuzzi, Mme. de Revers and Mlle. Russ. The selections dipped into the repertoires of some of the best of grand opera and a good house appreciated the offerings. Sig. Scamuzzi's rendition of Verdi's "O de Verdanne Miel," from Ernani and the Aida duet by Mme. de Revers and Mlle. Russ dominated the music lover's interest in the first half of the program and the selections from Zaza, Trovatore and Madame Butterfly after the interval were a satisfying sequel.

It is pleasant to know that this is not the last of the company's appearances here and that there will be another concert at the Victoria tonight.

- Program for tonight follows:
1. Overture Part I.
 2. Pagliacci, Prologo (Leoncavallo) Signor Scamuzzi
 3. Wally, Ebben n' andro lontano (M. Catalani) Mme. de Revers
 4. Favorita, O Mio Fernando (Donizetti) Mlle. Russ
 5. Faust, Dio Possente (Gounod) Signor Scamuzzi
 6. Meiselsfeld, Nenia (Botta) Mme. de Revers
 7. Overture Part II.
 8. Ugonotti, Salute a Cavalier (Meyerbeer) Mlle. Russ
 9. Barbiere di Siviglia, Largo al Falotum (Rossini) Signor Scamuzzi
 10. Ernani, Mlle. de Revers
 11. Faust, La Parlate d' Amor (Gounod) Mlle. Russ
 12. Trovatore, (Duet) Mlle. de Revers and Sig. Scamuzzi

Every Little Helps

By Domino
Every little helps, I'm told—Fighters you can't be, Gather dollars—make them gold. Order victory. Offer more than you can spare. Damn the Kaiser's power. Add your little and beware. Least your country cower. Every little helps the cause, Save and we shall win, Money spent in righteous wars Conquers greed and sin.

Send your cheques into the gentleman whose name and address stands out in the initials. "A League of Nations" Eight million of the dead with upward face, Plead to the Lord of Hosts to save a race. Eight million of the dead have paid the price And gained the honor of self sacrifice.

Not old, decrepit, not the halt and maim Lie buried on the battlefields of fame But youth, creator of a better world, Lies dead beneath a bloody flag unfurled. A man made war by man's stupidity, A man made war to stifle liberty, A man made war to satisfy man's greed, A man made war based on a devil's creed. O Savior of the World; O Prince of Peace! Look down in pity, say that war shall cease.

Had but one hundredth part of all the thought (That on this war by master-minds been wrought) Been spent on how to save and not to slay, Then Peace had triumphed. Now for Peace we pray. Had but the thought of man a Peace desire No need for suffering in the trenches' mire.

Had but the thought of man been peaceful, wise, No need for slaughter or a mother's sighs. And now the horrors of a war have taught The world at what a price salvation's bought. May Europe in her convalescent stage The germs of peace imbibe, against war rage. O Savior of the World! O Prince of Peace! Look down in pity, say that war shall cease.

And peace shall come and peace shall come to stay, A League of Nations then shall find a way To heal discords without resources to arms, To banish warring horrors and alarms. The millions that have given sacred life To feed a monster's appetite of strife Will all unite to build a monument Of fellowship that never shall be rent. So from a tragedy that shook the earth A happiness abiding shall have birth. A Magna Charta, "All men shall be free." A Nation's honor built on liberty. O Savior of the World! O Prince of Peace! Look down in pity, say that war shall cease.

Questions Answered

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—I shall be much obliged if you will answer the following questions:
(1) Had George Washington any children?
(2) In a game of Poker does a "Straight" beat a "Flush" or vice versa? Thanking you, Yours faithfully,

Answers: (1) No; (2) Flush beats Straight.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Omi Maru Dec. 10
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kure Maru Dec. 12
Per N.Y.K. ss. Yashiro Mar. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. ss. Chikugo Mar. Dec. 18
Per N.Y.K. ss. Suwa Maru Dec. 19
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Tokiwa Mar. Dec. 15
Per T.K.K. ss. Korea Maru Dec. 23
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kikura Mar. Dec. 15
The American mail is due here tomorrow, via Vancouver.

Penny Ante Poker

Ladies' Night

By Jean Knott



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out!



Hockey

The Portuguese Hockey Club and the Sikhs played a hard-fought draw yesterday afternoon on the south polo grounds at the Race Course, the score being 1 all at the finish. The Sikhs led the game at the end of the first half, 2-1, but their opponents made a hard spurt and tallied two goals more, which were sufficient to offset the extra one shot home by the Sikhs in the last period. A big crowd saw the contest and enjoyed a lot of excellent play. The work was fast and clean on both sides, the referee's whistle being almost entirely silent during both halves. Some strenuous work on the part of Mr. Almeida, the Portuguese club's goal keeper, saved off defeat for his team on a number of occasions. For the Portuguese Mr. Encarnacao scored one goal and Mr. Canavarro two. All of the points for the Sikhs were notched by their aggressive center forward.

Camilo To Say Farewell

The clever artist Camilo, who since his arrival in Shanghai has brought but merriment and laughter in every charity fete that has been given for the benefit of the Allied War Funds, will leave shortly to return to the call of his duty and country. With the kind permission of Mr. Wilken, the French Consul-General, Camilo is going to appear on the stage of the Apollo Theater on Thursday night for the last time in Shanghai, accompanied by several clever amateur artists who also are well known in Shanghai. The French, the Allies, and the neutrals who sympathize with the good cause will do their best to make the affair a huge success and also to show their appreciation of the fine artist that Camilo is. Some splendid films from Pathe will be screened whose name itself is a sure sign of interesting pictures. This fete is given for the benefit of Camilo exclusively.

American Football Meeting Tomorrow

A meeting of all interested in the continuation of American football here will be held tomorrow afternoon at 5.30 at the office of Rodger and Haskell, 43 Nanking Road. If there is enough support a schedule of games will be arranged.

Fitz's Craft Opened Way For the Knockout Blow Strategy Played Important Part in Cornishman's Victories As Was Shown When Dan Creedon Ducked Cleverly and Was Laid Flat

New York, Oct. 28.—While the force of Fitzsimmons' punch is a matter of record, yet the facility with which he landed knockout blows on the cleverest and also the most powerful boxers of his time was a matter of astonishment to spectators.

It was strategy of the highest order that enabled Fitz to create openings for his heavy shots, and his victims, from Jim Corbett, the most skillful heavyweight of the times, down to Ed. Dundhorst, the Human Freight Car, were all induced to do in order that he might send over a decisive punch.

Dan Creedon, once the middleweight champion of Australia and a very clever boxer, fell a victim to the ingenious ring generalship of the Cornishman. Creedon and Fitz met at New Orleans September 26, 1914, which was three years before the Carson bout with Corbett.

Creedon was in top form at the time and thought he had a good chance to take the measure of the freckle faced fighter. Had the bout gone the limit Creedon would undoubtedly have won on points, for he could outbox Fitz in a decisive manner. But the contest came to an abrupt ending in the second round, when Creedon went to the canvas from a punch that sent him to dreamland for several minutes.

Creedon started the first round by jabbing Fitz on the nose. Nearly every man that faced Fitz succeeded in jabbing him on the nose. Nearly all of them regretted it.

Dan Ducked Expertly
After leading his left on Fitz's nose Creedon gracefully ducked under the swing that Fitz retaliated with. In ducking the swing Creedon stepped in close, and as a result he was in position to send in another jab before the Cornishman could regain his equilibrium. It did not escape Fitz's notice that every time Dan ducked his head came alluringly close to Fitz's paw.

Fitz encouraged Creedon in that form of attack, and never failed to swing with left or right after each jab, resulting in a duck by the latter. Creedon won the first round on points and was highly elated. He decided that he would continue the tactics that had proven so successful, and when he came out for the second round he jabbed Fitz on the nose with the greatest enthusiasm. This was repeated several times, and then as another lefthander collided with the Cornishman's nose he feinted with the right as if about to swing. Down went Creedon's curly head, ducking in a semicircle the expected swing. Fitz's right, however, was held back, and as Creedon's head was swinging past the Cornishman's left crashed downward with a chopping blow that landed on the left side of the face and sent Creedon down like a struck ox. For hours after Creedon had recovered there was a red band from the temple to the point of the jaw showing where Fitz's heavy hand had struck. Freight Car Wrecked It was April 30, 1900, that Fitz met Ed. Dundhorst, who weighed more than 300 pounds. The bout took place in the Hercules A. C. and ended in the same round that the bout with Creedon did. In the case of Dundhorst Fitz desired to get a hard poke at the equatorial section of the fat man, and by swinging at the big fellow's jaw finally induced him to raise his guard to protect it. Dundhorst's arms and hands were so large that they covered up any part of his body he desired. When the fat man's guard had been sufficiently elevated Fitz feinted for the jaw with the right, shifted and drove the left into the pit of the stomach. Fitz's left seemed to disappear up to the elbow, and when he withdrew it he hooked the same hand to the victim's chin. Dundhorst hung (Continued on Page 6)

At The Theaters

A promising variety and film program is announced for the Olympic Theater this evening, when the familiar Fantastic artists, Lawrence Nelson, Nellie and Elsie Black and Alf. (Redhead) Wilson will share the bill with Geraldine Farrar in her greatest screen success, "Carmen." The program is for two nights only, tonight and tomorrow night.

At the Apollo tonight the principal features are a five-reel Pathe Gold Rooster detective story, "The Hunting of the Hawk," featuring William Courtenay, and the new Chaplin film, "The Floor Walker," one of the well-known slap-stick artist's prime pieces of foolishness. There are also the British and American Gassettes. The 3rd and 4th episodes of the new serial, "The Fatal Ring" are showing at today's matinee, at 3 p.m.

"Purity," the remarkable beauty-drama throughout which Miss Audrey Munson, famous model, distributes her artistic posings, comes to the Olympic Theater for a four night run next Wednesday. This film comes to Shanghai from Peking and Tientsin with a record of having packed houses in both of those places and winning the unanimous endorsement of both press and public. Shown here privately last week, its harmonies of photography and selection pleased all those who viewed it and it is safe to say that its success will be maintained here. The booking is now open at Moutrie's.

The Towa Cinema presents a well varied program to its patrons for today, starting with a comedy cartoon and including a strong three-part war drama and two-part comedy by Harold Lloyd. There will be a matinee at 2.30 p.m. and the program changes tomorrow.

The Isis also has a new and interesting program. Sig. Scamuzzi and his company are giving another of their fine operatic concerts at the Victoria tonight, particulars of which will be found in another column.

HEAVENLY TWINS LEAD THE HUNT

Fill First Two Places After Kiangwan Run; Mr. Knoll Has Hard Luck

RUBICON EARNS PRICE

Wins Heavyweight Honors For New Owner, Mr. Gibbings; Day Of Grief

By Johnnie Walker
No rain, sunshine and strong winds all the week gave promise of a dusty hunt and Mr. Bertie Burkill, last week's winner, having made a corner in anti-U-boat life-saving waders, amidst universal execrations, decided to give the young fellows a Kiangwan hunt yesterday. A big field turned out at Burkill's Bungalow and passed the time away waiting for the word: "Go" by cheerily singing:

"One more river, one more river to Jordan,
"One more river, one more river to cross."

After his usual few polite remarks, to which he added: "Follow paper and don't follow a man," the Master provoked a burst of hysterical delight by the announcement that Mr. Chuck Burkill and drinks would be at home at the Bungalow to all survivors.

With these few words, the hunt departed. Unfortunately, the scribe, on a pony very aptly named Parfume, started doing stunts and stunts right away and, before the first mile was completed, he was the last man in the field, looped the loop four times and thanked Providence when his pony departed into the twilight, leaving him free to crawl back to the finishing flag.

Trouble Sighted

The first thing that caught his eye was a new cut—a watery grave about 8 1/2 feet, approached by a down slope—and at once prophesied Trouble. Where the hunt went is very difficult to describe, because the country is not named, but the narratives of survivors tell that the jumping was stiff and clean. There was not much water, owing to the low tide, and it was generally agreed afterwards that the fox could not have made much profit on his corner in lifebelts, etc., except perhaps at the finishing jump.

The general opinion is that the hunt was very well thought out and well laid, but the rut and furrow, as is nearly always the case at Kiangwan, was very deep and choppy. The hunt also seemed to run against the grain of the country all the way.

As this is the general complaint about Kiangwan, the fault of the country cannot be attributed to the fox. But it is more with the last jump that this history concerneth itself.

About twenty-five to four, the cry went up: "Here they come!" and in the distance, sure enough, there was a crowd of riders looking as they always do from a distance, bobbing up and down aimlessly, like a school of ants. As they got nearer, two figures were seen to detach themselves from the field—Mr. Knoll and the No. 2 Heavenly Twin. The former having a lead of perhaps a dozen yards.

The Fatal Mistake

And now the mistake of the lie of the finishing jump became apparent. The riders, approaching from an acute angle, made the mistake of going slap for the crowd and had to be shouted back. Mr. Knoll swung his pony round to win his first hunt, when, alas, it balked at the water, a chance the No. 2 H. T. seized upon and, despite a preliminary refusal, managed to get over and first through the flag.

The second batch made the same mistake of barging at the crowd and had to swing round at this water jump, with the result that it became a real glory-hole. A few managed to heave themselves painfully over—perhaps about twelve of the whole crowd got either over or through the water, but the rest, after useless spurtings and flopping, gave it up as a bad job.

Had the fox thought of this question and planted a red flag a furlong or two off, leaving instructions how the finish was to be run, everything would have been hunky.

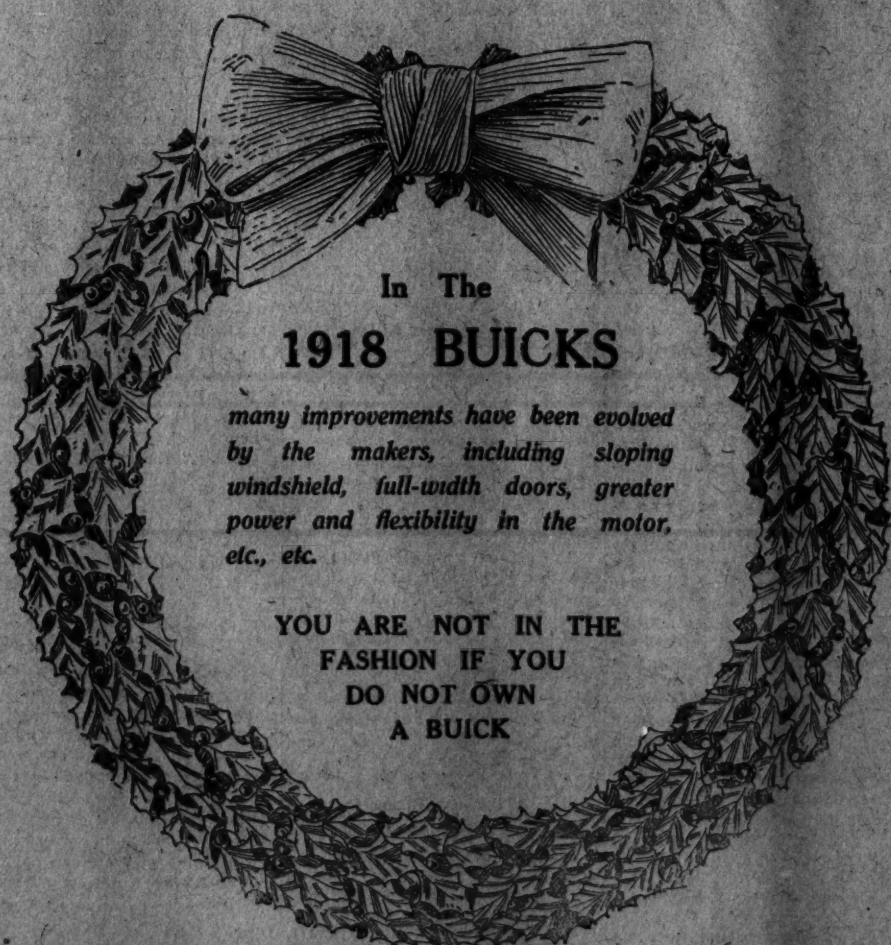
(Continued on Page 4)



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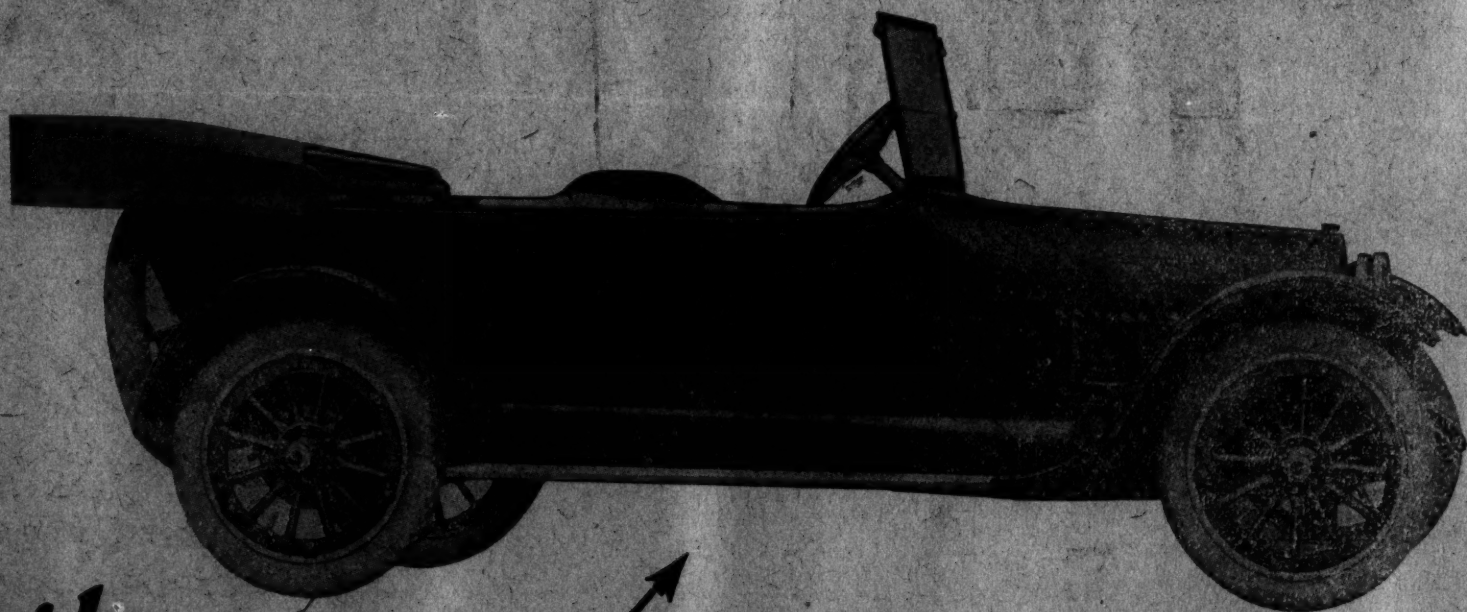
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Heavenly Twins Lead the Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

dory and the ponies would have flown the jump.

A very interesting fact was adduced by one experienced rider and that is, that horses and ponies will always balk at newly-turned earth. Whether this be so or not, some certainly made a very bad showing yesterday.

There was an enormous amount of grief during the run and many ponies came home riderless, some with bunted gear, showing apparently that many young fellows, despite their experience, still remain indifferent to the state of their saddlery. It was only a week ago that Dr. Billingshurst nearly broke his own coxswain through a rotten saddle and perhaps those who had to walk a few miles home will benefit by their sad adventure.

It was remarked at the finish that, although Mr. Johnnie Walker bore much soil on his coat, the said coat was remarkably ancient and weather-beaten. He excused himself by saying that the editor had not yet anted up on his last year's promise.

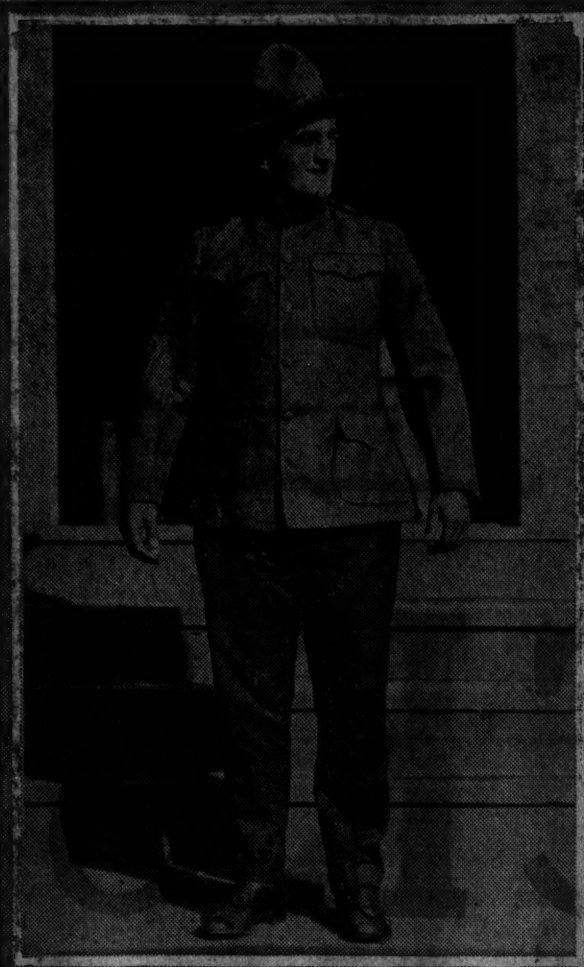
There was a very big argumentative post-mortem held at the Race Club afterwards and the merits and demerits of the finishing jump were fully criticised, but on one point everybody was agreed—that Mr. Chuck Burkill's excellent whiskey made ample amends for his elder brother's slight lapse of judgment.

The Heavenly Twins, as is so often the case, would not be denied and finished first and second respectively. Black Diamond filled the third place and the heavyweight cup was captured by Mr. Gibbings on his recent acquisition, Rubicon, who carried the 130 odd pounds over the water at a standing jump.

Everybody will sympathise with Mr. Knoll, on Disappointing Bird, missing his pink by such a narrow margin. He and the Hopeful Boyd seem equally doomed, but there is a long season in front of them yet and they have lots of chances before them to make good.

The card read:
1. Mr. J. I. Ezra, Nomadic.
2. Mr. I. Ezra, Rosewood.
3. Mr. J. Johnstone, Black Diamond.
4. Dr. C. N. Davis, Monnaie.
(h.w.) Mr. F. S. Gibbings, Rubicon.
5. Mr. E. Schoch, Clonmel.

Champion Wrestler In U.S. Army



WALDECK ZBYSKO.

©WZ.

Zbyzko, considered by many to be the champion heavyweight wrestler of the world, since Goch's retirement, is one of Uncle Sam's boys at Camp Devans, Ayer, Mass. The big Pole has been rechristened by his comrades; they call him "The Biscuit." Zbyzko will act as athletic instructor until the boys are ready to leave for "over there." It will not be healthy for any German the "Big Pole" gets his hands on.

more terrific, and the visiting batsmen were jukes before his prowess. "Oh, this is Eddie Esplan! How I hope he makes a hit!"

The silvery voice of Sophie Near-silk rang out across the field, and Harold Hangover shuddered.

So this beautiful creature had a beau! Ah, well, he would bury his sweet dream, would Harold Hangover! He would forget the picture of her, that had flashed like a rose garden across his vision. Often had he told himself that in some moment when victory seemed dear he would toss it away as an atonement for past indulgence, and now, he reflected sadly, was the time for him to atone.

Eddie Esplan! Harold Hangover shuddered as he repeated the name over and over to himself. He shuddered again as he thought of that beautiful creature in the stand being known in later years as Mrs. Eddie Esplan, the mother, possibly, of little Esplan! And yet he had given himself his word, and Harold Hangover was not the man to give himself the worst of it!

Coldly, calculatingly, he aimed a new white ball across the plate, and, as he had expected, Eddie Esplan hit it a mile.

Fitz's Craft for The Knockout Blow

(Continued from Page 1)

ed forward and fell with a crash that shook the dust of the rafters.

When Dunckhorst opened his eyes he murmured:

"I'll sue that railroad. The engineer never blew the whistle."

Fitz never engaged in a fight that he did not employ strategy, and he shifted his tactics according to the boxing style of the man he faced.

Solar Plexus Punch.

The assertion has been made that Fitzsimmons was the originator of what has been called the solar plexus punch, and that he first used it on Jim Corbett. This is erroneous, for the punch is nothing more than a blow to the pit of the stomach, back of which is the network of nerves known as the solar plexus.

According to the medical experts the solar plexus is the largest sympathetic plexus in the human body. It is located behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is composed of branches of the pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves, and the most important ganglia connected with its cords are the right and left semilunar. It can readily be understood that a heavy blow affecting this nerve center would result in very unpleasant sensations to the victim of the attack.

Its effect on numerous boxers since the days of Fitz has been to temporarily paralyze the muscular system, rendering the victim incapable of action, though not unconscious. In the olden days this blow was said to "knock the wind" out of a boxer, for the reason that the recipient of the punch gasped for breath. It remained for a physician who attended the Carson bout to designate the blow as the solar plexus punch.

Therefore Fitz was not the originator of the blow. It simply received its true name from the disciple of Esculapius.

Too Rough For Fitz

Any one familiar with the force of Fitz's punch could have no doubt that any time he hit a man in the body the solar plexus received a terrific jolt. Fitz says he learned the effectiveness of the blow at a time when he aspired to be a football player in Australia. He and another player tried to kick the ball at the same time, and both missed the spheroid. Fitz's foot did not hit anything but air, but the opposing player kicked Fitz in the body as the Cornishman was carried off balance by the force of his own kick. Fitz admitted he was un-

conscious for an hour after the occurrence, and when he recovered he determined to have revenge on the man who kicked him. The young blacksmith obtained a set of boxing gloves and went into training with the purpose of fitting himself to give his enemy the proper punishment. After Fitz had perfected a knockout punch he started out to find the kicker, but never succeeded.

However, he consoled himself with the reflection that he had learned the rudiments of the boxing game, which he said was less brutal and more lucrative than football.

Fitzsimmons never realized the power behind his punch, as was proved by the plight of several friends he playfully tapped in the body. The writer was one of the victims. Fitz had returned to this city from Carson following his winning of the championship from Corbett, and everybody was talking of the sensational solar plexus punch. I was interested in learning the modus operandi of the left shift, which enabled Fitz to reach the body of so clever a defensive boxer as Corbett, and I asked Fitz how it was done.

Fitz's Left Shift

"Come 'ere and I'll show you," he said as he strode to the center of

the room. I urged him not to use too much emphasis in the demonstration, and being assured he would handle me gently as a baby I took position, with my hands up. I was barely ready when his right whirled over my dome, creating a breeze that cooled my ardor for further investigation.

"I ain't going to 'it you in the 'ead," he assured me, and added he was just fainting with his right. I told him I would be just fainting if he accidentally walloped me. At this point he drew back his right, and instinctively my hands were raised to protect my thought department. But his right did not come. Instead he took a long glide towards me with his right foot, and as his left hand shot out I felt sure I had been hit amidships by the Empire State Express at the very least. Fortunately there was a sofa close at hand, and I toppled over and blinked at the brilliancy of Saturn and other well known stars.

When I finally arose to a sitting position Fitz patted me approvingly on the shoulder and said with much enthusiasm:

"There you are, my boy; now you know all about the left shift."

Assuring him I had acquired

enough information on the subject to last me for the remainder of my natural life I said a hurried adieu and quickly reached the open air, where I gradually revived.

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HER F

Adventures of Harold Hangover

(Editor's Note—Owing to the unpleasant weather the synopsis has been hacked from this thrilling tale as we are asking the reader more than plenty when we ask him or her to read the body of the yarn. The author agrees with us and assures us that he, too, sympathizes with our faithful readers.)

BY W. F. KIRK

The Hour of Atoneament

It was early morning, and Harold Hangover had arisen for the day and was moodily munching his breakfast. The morning papers lay before him, but he read them not. Of late Harold Hangover had come to dread the sight of a sporting page. The glare of fame had lost its brilliancy for him, who in his day had remained sleepless through many a night waiting for the morning papers. It was old stuff for Harold now, this printer's ink and publicity piffle. When a man really knows that he is the greatest pitcher in baseball he becomes tired of seeing the fact stated over and over in the daily prints.

"I have certainly been a lucky guy," thought Harold Hangover, dreamily sipping a tablespoonful of coffee with a sound like the breakers off Narragansett. "I have had more than my share of the good things of this here life. Sometimes I wonder if I ain't due for a terrible upset." He paused and struggled with this gloomy thought while the busy tablespoon lay listless on the once spotless cloth.

Little did our hero know, little did he realize that on that very day—on the very afternoon of the day on which these sad thoughts had run the bases of his uncertain intellect—he was to suffer such a reverse of Fortune as comes to few pitchers in either the National or American League!

Again Harold Hangover was out there pitching his head off.

Vainly had he fought against the

feeling that today was to be a grim day for him. Vainly had he entreated the cold manager to let him pitch on the following day and to put Harrigan in today. Harrigan was not in form, the manager had told him, and Harrigan was too valuable a pitcher to sacrifice with yaps like our hero hanging around. And so Harold was pitching. And Harold was pitching magnificently.

"Who is that handsome person throwing the ball to the strike-man?" inquired a pretty debutante from East Orange.

"His name is Hangover," replied her sour escort. "A fine name for him it is, too."

"I think it is quite euphonious," asserted the pretty girl. "It reminds me so much of dear old father." Her lip trembled suspiciously.

"I wish you wouldn't pay any attention to these rough persons," insisted her steady beau. "They are so crude, so unlettered, while you—

you are like Dresden china, my beautiful Sophie!"

Harold Hangover could hear parts of this dialogue from his place in the pitcher's box, for Harold had very large ears, as we have so often told the reader, and he overlooked no bits concerning himself or his appearance.

"I do hope he wins!" exclaimed the pretty girl.

This silvery sentence floated across the diamond into the hearing of our hero, and like wine it was to him. Like wine, too, it went to his head, and he began to revel in the consciousness of his greatness. Harold Hangover was nearly always happy, but never so happy as when admitting his fine points. Whether or not the world knew him at his true worth, he knew himself, which was all that really mattered—and to hear the praise of Sophie Near-silk, the prettiest girl in East Orange, was something for which he would have pitched his arm off at the elbow.

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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How to Dance The "Chinese Toddle"

Just How to Master the
Season's Greatest
Novelty Dance De-
scribed in
Detail by
Its Inventor
and
Illustrated
by
Frances
White



The Semi Open Position While Taking the Second Step
of the First Figure.

WITH the first breath of Winter came the first of new dances.

The forerunner of these was the convention of the Inner Circle. The name belongs to the organization of the most progressive dancing teachers in the United States. In September, the Inner Circle held a ten days' convention in which it discussed and practised the new dances. It selected among those offered the five which it deemed the most rhythmic, healthful and beautiful. The five that won the distinction of the approval of the dancing masters in convention assembled were the Chinese Toddle, the Jazz, the Ramble, the Inner Circle Tango and Hello Pal. C. Hepburn Wilson created all save the Jazz. That was the creation of Oscar Duryea.

To characterize the new dances in a phrase, the Chinese Toddle is an Oriental ballroom dance; the Ramble, a one-stepping, fox trot waltz; Hello Pal, a jolly, singing one-step, and the Inner Circle Tango, the tango as it is danced by the elegantes of Argentine Republic, which, you doubtless remember, is the home and cradle of the tango.

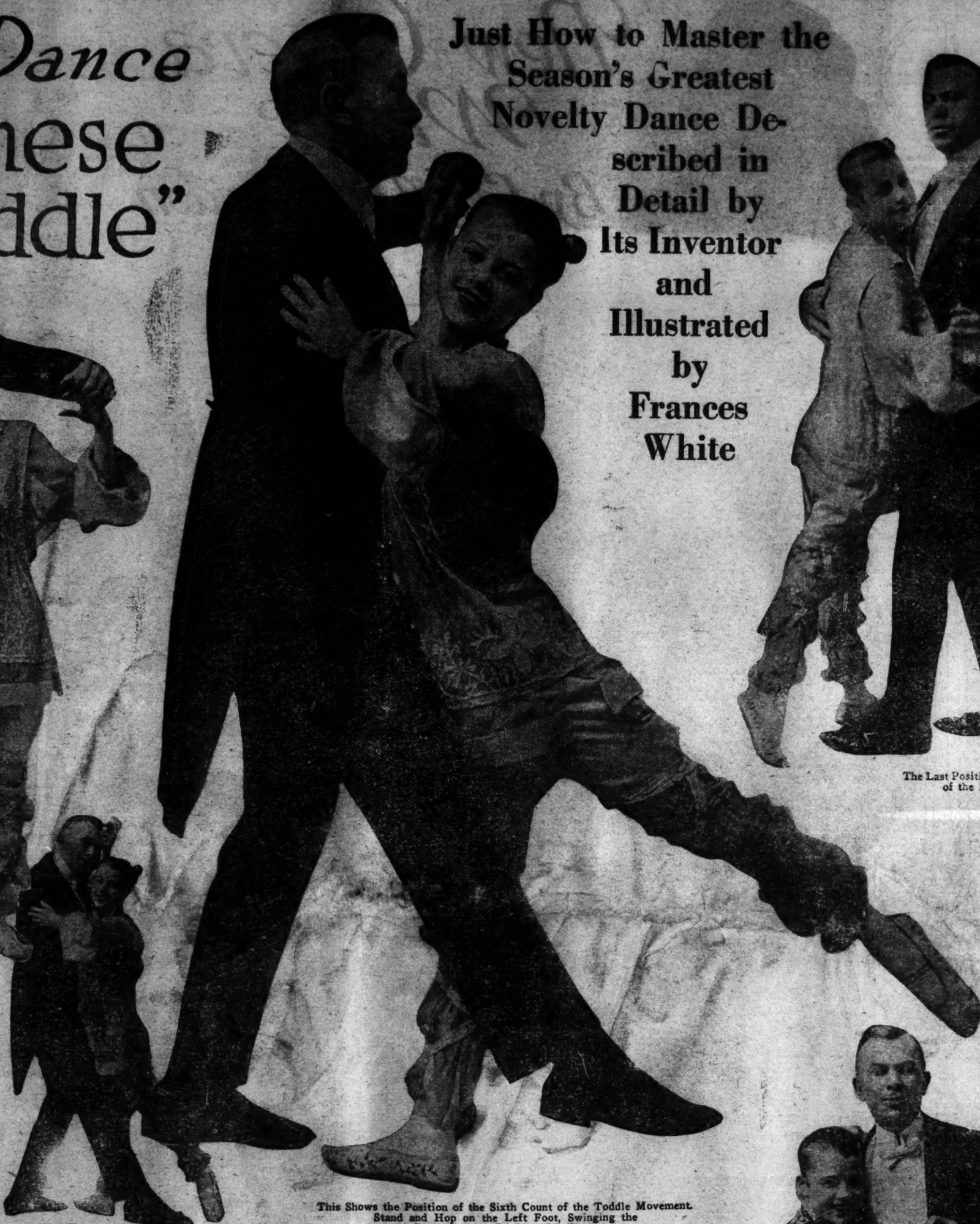
The Chinese Toddle is the most picturesque of the quintette and may lead the rest in popularity. Most picturesque, because to dance it most effectively the dancer should be attired in the easy, sinuous garb of the Celestial kingdom. Miss Frances White, the extremely popular young dancer of Hitchy Koo, has assisted Mr. C. Hepburn Wilson, the originator of the dance, in posing for this newspaper.

The music for the dance is characteristic. It was composed by C. Hepburn Wilson and Basil Sadler. It is dreamy, sensuous, haunting. It croons, as a mother croons her babe to sleep. It teases, as a coquette torments her lover. It exalts in the sheer joy of life. But always it is Chinese. So it sounds.

It looks like an excursion to a palace in old Peking, save that the beauties who dance it have unrestricted feet, and the men who dance it have the clear, pinkish faces of the Caucasians.

There's a little, running glide and a sudden but graceful turn-about. The pretty girl, in the Chinese coat and trousers, turns her back upon her partner and hastens across the floor in a merry amble that gave to the new dance its name, the Chinese Toddle. But she relents and, whirling about, turns the sunshine of her face upon him. They circle about the floor in long, rhythmic strides, while the music croons and pulses. As though relenting, the little maid in the Chinese garb rests her shining head against her partner's shoulder and the music slackens and nearly dies. Or so it looks.

But let G. Hepburn Wilson describe it in his own way. The Supreme Master and founder of the Inner Circle knows the dance as a mother knows the features of her baby's face. This is Mr. Wilson's description:



The Last or Seventh Count, Tapping Man's Right, and Girl's Left Foot on Floor.

This Shows the Position of the Sixth Count of the Toddle Movement. Stand and Hop on the Left Foot, Swinging the Right Foot to Position Off Floor.



The Last Position. The End of the Dance.

The "Toddle" Simplified for Everybody

The toddle movement, or Chinese run, is composed of two bars of music and is used at the end of each figure as a break to complete the strain.

The toddle movement is danced to seven quick counts, and for the gentleman it is a toddle or run forward, beginning with the right foot. Beginning with the left foot the gentleman runs forward five counts, the fifth count coming on the left foot. The weight now being on the left foot, enables the gentleman to take the sixth count, which is a very slight graceful hop on the left foot. Count seven is executed by merely tapping the ball of the right foot down on the floor, slightly forward of the left foot.

Note:—Description of toddle movement, or Chinese run, for lady. Just change every FORWARD to BACKWARD, every LEFT to RIGHT, and every GENTLEMAN to LADY.

FIGURE 1.

Position: Lady and gentleman both facing line of direction. The first part of this figure is composed of two slow steps in a semi-open position, followed immediately by four quick steps in the closed position. The two slow steps are performed as follows:

Gentleman steps forward with left foot, lady with right foot, count one. Gentleman steps forward with right foot, lady left foot, counts two..... 1 bar

The four quick steps are performed in the closed position. Gentleman takes long step forward to the right side with left foot, count one. Bring right foot to closed position back of left foot, count two. Take short step with left foot backward about three inches, count three. Step on right foot, regaining balance to the count of four..... 1 bar

During the action of these four quick steps, almost a complete circle is made, turning to the right..... 2 bars

Repeat this entire figure..... 2 bars

Repeat entire figure once more..... 2 bars

Toddle movement or Chinese run..... 2 bars

FIGURE 2.

Take four slow steps forward, beginning with the left foot..... 2 bars

Now make one complete turn to the right with four steps, beginning with left foot..... 2 bars

Cross left foot in front of right..... 2 bars

Step right foot to right side, draw left foot close to

right foot and rest. (These three steps make a quick movement.)

Repeat on opposite side as follows: Cross right foot in front of left. Step left foot to left side, draw right foot close to left foot and rest..... 2 bars

TODDLE MOVEMENT..... 2 bars

FIGURE 3.

This figure is composed of two slow steps, followed by three quick steps, with a rest at the end of the third. Position, closed. Gentleman facing, and lady back to line of direction. Gentleman steps forward with left foot, count one. Steps forward with right foot, count two..... 1 bar

Next movement is performed rather quickly, diagonally forward to the right. Gentleman steps forward diagonally with left foot toward the right side, back of lady's left foot, count one. Step diagonally forward to right side with right foot, long step, count two. Chassez or slide left foot to closed position. Count three. At the same time, swing right foot off the floor, and hold balance on one foot with a rest, which is count four..... 1 bar

Repeat complete figure with opposite foot, gentleman beginning with the right foot, etc..... 2 bars

Now take four slow steps forward, beginning with the left foot, count one, right foot, count two, left foot, count three, right foot, count four..... 2 bars

Toddle movement or Chinese run..... 2 bars

FIGURE 4.

Take two slow steps forward beginning with left foot. Now make three quick steps as follows: Step to the left side with left foot. Cross right to left side in back of left foot. Short step to left side of right foot and rest..... 2 bars

Repeat last two bars on opposite side beginning with right foot..... 2 bars

Repeat the three quick steps as described before, beginning with left foot..... 2 bars

Repeat the three quick steps on opposite side, beginning with right foot..... 2 bars

TODDLE MOVEMENT..... 2 bars

FIGURE 5.

Take two slow steps forward beginning with left foot. Now make three quick steps as follows: Step to the left side with left foot. Cross right to left side in back of left foot. Short step to left side of right foot and rest..... 2 bars

Repeat last two bars on opposite side beginning with right foot..... 2 bars

Repeat the three quick steps as described before, beginning with left foot..... 2 bars

Repeat the three quick steps on opposite side, beginning with right foot..... 2 bars

TODDLE MOVEMENT..... 2 bars



The First Step in the Toddle or Break Movement.

New Opera Wraps

By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



A Shawl Wrap of Ermine, With a Broad Border of Sealskin. ("Lucile" Model.)

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

OPERA wraps are the last word in magnificence of the new season. It is understood that a woman wears her best to the opera, and her best is emphasized, not covered, by her wrap.

While the function of the opera wrap is presumably to cover and protect the gown beneath and to keep warm the wearer of both, it is more than that. Its wearer sees to it that it shall be the climax, not the anticlimax of her gown. It should be so lovely that it is a mere preparation for the splendors beneath.

The opera wraps here pictured are good examples of what we may expect to see when the era of song begins. The ermine wrap worn in the draped, shawl-like effect speaks, or perhaps I should say looks, for itself. The richness of the wrap is enhanced by the border of sealskin about the collar.

Unique is the voluminous cloak of satin trimmed with sable. The length of the wrap is divided by a horizontal trimming, slightly below the waist line, of metallic ornaments. The enormous collar and the wide band at the hem are formed of sable set upon the satin background. The effect of the small, costly pelts arranged in this way is of barbaric magnificence.

As to the opera and theatre wraps that will be worn this season one fact is beyond dispute. They will be as costly as the purse can afford. If the purse permits the strain upon it they will be of fur—the most expensive fur. Ermine will be the favorite, because its whiteness strikes a festive note. But moleskin and sealskin and sable shawl wraps will be worn by those who can afford them. Velvet and satin wraps will have rich fur trimmings.

Front View of the "Lady Duff-Gordon" Wrap, Showing Its Extraordinary and Beautiful Silhouette

Showing the Great Width at the Shoulders and the Narrowness at the Hem of the New "Lady Duff-Gordon" Opera Wrap

Styles Come And Go, But The Tunic Continues In Favor

New York, October 28.—Styles come and go but the tunic seems to run on forever. It is found on practically every garment of the feminine wardrobe this Autumn. There seems little doubt that it will flourish through the Winter and bob up serenely again when the Spring collections are offered.

To be sure, there is some little variation between this tunic and that. According to the dominating idea in the new fashions, the tunic may be a wide adjunct with stiffened hem after the manner of the minaret tunic for which Poiret was responsible several years ago, and which has never gone absolutely out of style.

Then there is the tunic which is a sort of modernised peplum—really an elongation of the bodice, rather than a skirt appendage. Usually it is soft hanging and its length varies anywhere from a mere girde flounce to an overskirt which may be knee depth or be lengthened to the ankle.

In the effort to get away from the straight-around tunic there have appeared this season tunics with uneven edges. Sometimes the irregularity of the hem is brought about through some clever scheme of draping, or the hem may be deliberately cut longer on the sides so that the ends depend below the edge of the skirt proper.

The most youthful effects are undoubtedly the tunic in its pure and simple form. The most artistic results are obtained, usually, by using a contrasting material, such as chiffon, marquisette, cachemere de soie, silk voile and crepe Georgette.

The color need not differ from that of the satin, silk or cloth foundation, although there is no hard and fast rule regulating this important matter. Apparently the one thing needful is that the tunic should be lavishly ornamented with embroideries, fur bandings, fringes or other eligible trimming.

To be sure, some restraint is necessary in the decoration. Frequently one finds velvet and Georgette crepe associated, the former for the underskirt and for the deep border of the tunic which is of the crepe and of a contrasting color.

An instance in point is found in a model of brown velvet with tunic of sand color crepe. The latter fabric is extended above the waistline to form the bodice, so that the ensemble really has the appearance of a Russian blouse rather than of the actual tunic.

There is a deep border, of the velvet and where it is seamed to the crepe embroideries of brown floss and of old gilt thread are used to give a spreading design which partly decorates the crepe and partly the velvet.

The sleeves have a deep cuff of velvet, cut rather wider at the top than at the bottom, so that the extension at the upper edge gives a wing effect. The neck is low and is finished with a sailor collar of the crepe whose corners repeat the embroidery of the tunic and are weighted with small brown tassels.

There is a variety of tunic which depends upon its machine plating for its chief attraction. This means that only the sheerest fabrics are employed and that the closely plaited material hangs over a satin foundation. Like the great generality of tunics, this arrangement imparts a certain coat-like suggestion to the finished garment. It is very pretty for semi-dress models designed primarily for afternoon occasions.

There is another feature of new dresses which deserves mention. This is the lavish use of plain, flat braid in connection with serge and velveteen frocks. Sometimes yards and yards of mohair or silk tailor braid will be used to trim an otherwise plain little model.

An example of this is found in a dress of navy blue serge, hung in tunic effect over a narrow skirt of black satin, which also makes the foundation blouse. There are snug kimono shoulders.

Black braid is used to trim the tunic and the serge bib in broken square outline and in triple rows of braid. The belt consists of a broad band of braid drawn to the back and finished with two hanging ends.

An up-to-date feature is the narrow vestee and high collar of white satin fastened with small pearl buttons. The collar is a turn-over affair with Piccadilly wings and the base is finished with a narrow cravat of the braid tied in a small pump bow in front.

Then there is a dress of black velvet fastened down the back. The entire bodice is striped perpendicularly with bands of narrow braid and this treatment is repeated about the tunic and on the hem of the skirt. The buttons are braid covered and the girde is of braid whose ends are drawn in and finished with chenille pompons.

The perfectly good method of using one band of fur to trim hems of frocks has been superseded by the employment of several very narrow bands, each of which is hardly wider than an inch wide ribbon and which it takes considerable experience to apply in an even line to the fabric.

This idea might not be acceptable were it not for the fact that the several rows of fur are broken up by hanging tunics or sash ends so that the eye does not weary in trying to follow this fur arrangement all about the skirt.

Indeed, there are designers who use very little fur on dresses. Sometimes a concession is made by putting a little fur about the neck or on the sash ends, or by intermingling the corsage flower with a bit of fur. Then there is the rather pretty scheme of using fur for the girde and drawing the same together by means of a handsome jeweled clasp or old metal buckle.

Short sleeves have been taken up for dressy frocks. However, the woman who selects a trotteur for practical wear will cling to the wrist-length sleeve. In these will be found quite a little variety, all the way from the coat sleeve type to the bishop, the latter, however, greatly modified.

Many of the smartest little frocks have epaulette sleeves. That is, the shoulder is sometimes cut low

enough to make the top of the sleeve, the seam being concealed by a cording, a braid binding, fur bandings or embroideries. One sleeve that is the component of a frock of dull purple chiffon has bands of fur simulating an epaulette, and these bands are duplicated on the forearm in groups of two. The fur is very narrow and is of dark brown, which contrasts well with the purple tone of the frock. This dress, likewise, has a delicate collar of fine lace and little under-cuffs to match.

The tying of the girde is another feature of new dresses. In a way, a girl may be a law unto herself when it comes to the arrangement of this important feature of her frock. The most girlish idea is to have the girde tie at the back; but more modish is the big bow and hanging ends to one side of the front. This may be shifted so that the fastening is over one hip. There is no gainsaying the fact that the fringed and embroidered ends of sashes of satin, metallé brocade or

of cloth add greatly to the beauty and style tone of a garment.

However, for those who think that the sash appendage is too pretentious for the practical dress, there are belts of leather, handsome ribbon, beaded fabrics and of Oriental bandings which give just the right touch of elegance without disturbing the practical quality.

Women have been known to buy a frock because of its beautiful lines and to enhance its artistic value by adding on their own account, a distinctive belt of embroidery, satin or leather.

Dainty Collars Of Fine Lace Favored

New York, October 28.—Despite the fact that we see very few white collars as an integral part of new dresses, one of the most famous dressmaking houses, with branches in London and Paris, is advocating the return of the extremely dainty neck finish which characterized the toilettes of a bygone generation.

Perhaps it is expecting too much to hope that dresses which are turned out by the thousand will receive the delightful treatment found in the collection of this couturiere. It means an infinite amount of patient work to do the fine embroidery and to combine it with the old laces. After that the

decorative work must be properly applied to the garment.

It is this capacity for infinite pains that distinguishes the carefully modeled garment from that which is an inferior copy. Of course, the price of the latter is likely to be very much less, if one considers only the style outline; but it is not cheaper if the grades of fabrics employed and the details of the two are compared.

Fine old lace that looks as though it might have been taken out of grandmother's chest is liked for these new dresses. In many instances the sleeves are three-quarters, or seven-eighths in length and are cut a little wide through their termination.

Beneath this widened wrist appears an undercuff of fine lingerie material, fairly encrusted with lace insertions and perhaps with a very little embroidery. Usually this supplementary sleeve suggestion takes the form of a little puff and

it is drawn snugly about the wrist by means of crocheted loops and buttons. Sometimes there is a fall of lace over the hand, and this gives a very charming and quaint note to the frock.

The proper use of fine lace about the throat and sleeves gives a note of exquisite refinement which nothing else has been able to replace. To be sure, it would not be possible for the woman engaged in business pursuits, or who cannot afford the services of a fine laundress, to adopt this charming fad.

Nevertheless there are any number of women who will be glad to take it up and who thereby will not only add to the feminine quality of their latter day clothes, but will be assisting, consciously or otherwise, to help an art of France, Belgium and Italy, which needs to be sustained now and will be in greater need of aid in reconstruction in the more happy days to come.

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46

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46

NANKING
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Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1917

FORECASTS SHORTAGE WITH HIGHER PRICES

Studebaker Official Says Production Of Cars Is Bound To Be Curtailed

The production of automobiles will be much less than the last six months of 1917 than it was the first six months of this year, says L. J. Ollier, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation. Furthermore, present indications are that the production of automobiles for the first six months of 1918 will be still further curtailed. The demands of the Government on factories, on material and on labor is so great that it must encroach upon the automobile industry except those which produce for the Government.

Prospective purchasers may be confronted with an automobile shortage if they wait until spring to buy a new car. Increased prices are inevitable.

The natural demand for automobiles, like the natural demand for every other commodity, will exceed the possibilities of production. This means that the supply will be less than the demand and the price will be much higher than it is now. Not only do I anticipate a shortage of men, material and manufacturing space for the production of automobiles, but I expect a shortage of machinery which is necessary to make motor cars.

It is a well known fact that the machinery manufacturers and the makers of manufacturing tools of all kinds are requisitioned to the limit to supply machinery and tools for the Government.

The low price of automobiles, you know, is contingent not only upon the low cost of material, labor and machinery, but it is even more contingent upon the possibility of producing automobiles in huge volume.

The Studebaker Corporation is prepared and equipped to produce as many cars in its class as any other manufacturer. If Studebaker is forced to curtail production to a half or a quarter as many cars as the capacity of its factories makes possible it cannot hope to offer its product for sale at quantity prices.

Nobody knows what the price of cars will be in the spring or next summer. Were it not for the fact that the series 13 Studebaker cars are being made from materials purchased at before-the-war prices they would sell at very much higher prices—present labor and material prices would probably force retail prices from 25 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent higher.

Quick action is absolutely necessary if you are going to have a new car for next spring at the price an average person can afford. The man who buys now is certainly making a gilt-edge investment.

Advantage Of Front Wheel Drive For The Motor Bike

There has been discussion relative to the merits of the front-wheel drive for motor-cycles. Here are some of the arguments presented by Arkell and Douglas, Inc., local agents for the Dayton Motor Bicycle, on the pro side of the debate.

You may ask "Why is the motor placed in the front wheel instead of in the rear wheel or the frame?"

There are seven big, out-standing advantages claimed for the Dayton front-wheel drive construction, any one of which would ordinarily be considered an achievement in itself.

Cleanliness and comfort mean a great deal in the satisfaction and pleasure that one gets from his machine. With the Dayton one does not have to sit astraddle a hot oily motor. As no portion of the rider's clothing comes in contact with the engine in the front wheel, no special riding costume of any kind is necessary.

With a 135 lb. rider in the saddle, the front wheel carries a load of 120 lbs. and the rear wheel 140 lbs., including the weight of the bicycle. This is an ideal distribution of weight. It assures stability and makes riding easy. The load on the rims and tires is uniform, which means longer life for them. It reduces stresses in the frame and the wheel parts.

The front wheel and the motor are supported at the tips of the strong longitudinal steel springs. These springs are in turn connected with the frame head by the patented Dayton rocker spring fork crown. This forms a knuckle joint at the fork crown permitting a slight movement forward and backward, while the vanadium steel springs flex upward and downward. In this way a wonderfully strong front fork is constructed that absorbs shocks and eliminates entirely the motor vibration that is ordinarily felt in the frame.

Many Parts Eliminated

With the pulling force in the front wheel and the braking force in the rear wheel, the details of construction are greatly simplified. This means that the highest quality of material may be used with the maintenance of light weight and low cost—all of vital importance to the rider. The elimination of complicated transmissions leaves few parts to get out of order and greatly reduces possible upkeep expense. With the front wheel pulling and the rear wheel trailing, there is no tendency for the frame to buckle as would be the case if the power were applied to the rear wheel.

More power in proportion to the size of the motor and more mileage per gallon of gasoline is made possible by doing away with the usual

chain or belt drive and connecting the motor direct to the drive wheel. There are no power losses through friction—every particle of power developed by the motor is delivered to the front drive wheel. There is just enough slippage in the compensator or the under way without any unpleasant jerkiness.

Easy To Guide

Draw a line from the rear hub to the center of the front wheel and note that the bulk of the weight of the motor is below the line. This means a low center of gravity, great stability, and consequent ease and safety in riding. In fact, the ease with which the Dayton may be guided is a surprise to everyone who rides it for the first time. It responds quickly to a shift of the rider's weight.

Putting the load is universally admitted better practice than pushing it. In muddy or sandy roads there is a continual tendency for the front wheel drive to pull itself up and out—if the power were applied to the rear wheel the tendency would be to drive the front wheel through or under. This climbing ability of the front-wheel drive makes the Dayton a "mud tank." Then, too, there is no skidding, a most important feature of safety. The rear wheel never tries to "run around" the front wheel.

These are seven plain, common-sense reasons why the Dayton front-wheel drive is superior to other forms of construction," say its manufacturers.

ELECTRICS BOOSTED BY FUEL

As soon as the price of gasoline passed the 50-cent mark the use of the electric vehicle came in for more consideration in London than it has received since 1899 and 1900, when there were many passenger electric in both private and public service.

GAS FROM PEAT FUEL

Driving a Diesel engine with gas made from peat is one of the developments of the coal and oil shortage in Denmark. A large engine shop in Copenhagen announces this new adaptation.

TO THE END

A gentleman who was visiting his lawyer for the purpose of making his will, insisted that a final request be attached to the document. The request was, that his Ford car be buried with him after he died. His lawyer tried to make him see how absurd this was, but failed, so he asked the gentleman's wife to use her influence with him. She did the best she could, but she also failed. "Well, John," she said finally, "tell me why you want your Ford car buried with you?" "Because I have never gotten into a hole yet but what my Ford could pull me out," was the reply.

Joy Rides Are A Joy No Longer In Britain

With Gasoline At \$1.09 There Are Few Autos On London Streets

London, October 2, (by mail).—Joy-riding in the British Isles is no longer a joy. Gasoline prices took another running-broad jump today of 18 cents. The market price is now \$1.09 per gallon.

The newest increase in gasoline is going to hit several millions of the common people. Much of the street transportation is by huge motor buses. Already they are planning on boosting the fares to keep up with the soaring price of gasoline.

The few remaining taxicabs on the streets will be forced to increase their rates. Despite the terrific prices of fuel, their rates of about 16 cents per mile compare favorably with the charges in American cities in normal times. Now, however, they are talking of 20 or 25 cents per mile.

Leading dealers in gasoline explain that the prices were made necessary by the high insurance rates on tank ships. Insurance on these ships is now 18 per cent of their value for each round trip.

Much of the heavy handling in the down-town streets of London is being done by steam traction engines in the place of motor trucks.

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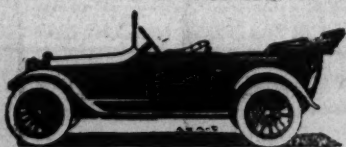


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other Standard Makes.

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There is no Better, no Safer Tyre. There
is no Organized Service in the industry to
compare with that back of FISK TYRES.

Inspect our line of Fisk Tyres and Tubes

STAR GARAGE CO.

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'The Poilu At The Wheel'

(By F. M. Mansfield in Motor.)

Three new arms have been brought to fruition during the present war—the automobile, the aeroplane and the submarine. All that had gone before was but experiment. It is proper that France should be considered as offering the most definitely concrete example of development with respect to automobilism. England, pursuing traditional apprenticeship methods, and Italy availing herself of the means of fortune ready at hand, represent the opposing schools. France, as in all educational methods, goes logically back to original issues and proceeds from that point step by step—*petits pas*—turning out in the end a more highly refined, finished article than otherwise were possible. Herein lies the big idea. It is not disrespected to either of the other powers to state the fact thus precisely.

There should be mentioned also the mobilization of the Belgian army chauffeurs under the auspices of the Antwerp Automobile Club, who enrolled all comers between eighteen and forty years of age in so far as they could be used in those early days when the Germans were hammering at the forts of Liege.

The French system practically opened the doors of automobilism to all military classes, including reservists and those of the territorial division. Only those who actually volunteered, or engaged as specialists under the *Loi Dabbes* (promulgated since the opening of hostilities), which permitted those of a profession to ally themselves with that branch where their services might be made use of back of the front, were assured of service in the interior zone. All others, at a moment's command, were liable to be sent to the thick of the fight as elements in the automobile transport corps, the automobile cannons, in the "tanks" or on the seat of a first line vehicle of the Army Sanitary Corps, in short, for that duty to which the automobile *per se* might seem best fitted in addition to what talents he might possess for handling a steering wheel.

In the mobilization of this new fighting corps, so to put it, appeal was first made by the French Under Secretary of War in a circular addressed to the military governors of Paris, Lyons and the twenty military regions of France. The preamble of this document read: "In view of the mobilization of active subaltern officers, retired officers and subalterns and those of the rank and file, and volunteers in the automobile service. . . . This furnished a big roster to begin with, and they were needed. Figures of the gaps of those who have died are not made public, but you may read of them in the papers every day as to individual cases where their bearers have covered themselves with a glory no less notable than that which is the portion of the 'Aces' of the air."

The curriculum by which these war automobilists were to be initiated was elaborate and varied, presuming something more for the graduate than the ability to sit tight to the steering wheel.

In embryo the chauffeur-trooper had already been put through the mill after the manner of my friend Gaston, whom we all called the

cubist-chauffeur, in that he was one of the pioneers of the new art in our American Latin Quarter group before the war.

War changes all things. Gaston, the last we saw of him, on a little journey to the front which we had been privileged to make in the first year of hostilities, was tooling an autocannon out near the frontier. As at that time he already had the Croix de Guerre and the Médaille Militaire he must have possessed talents that we had hitherto not suspected, bravery, too. Of much stuff are heroes made, whether cubist painters or chauffeurs of taxicabs.

The war automobile and its conductor form a unit one and inseparable. It was just following upon the first Verdun advance that Marechal Joffre, then generalissimo, issued that unforgettable order of the day in praise of automobiles and automobilists. Curiously enough it does not appear to have been reprinted in the secular press. I quote it entire from the official "Bulletin des Armes."

It is both a text and a eulogy which will go down to history as unique in the annals of automobilism and war alike. Since the revival of active operations in the Verdun Sector, the automobile has rendered a remarkable effort in assuring the transport and provisioning of troops. Thanks to the wonderful organization of this transport on one hand and the endurance and devotion of its personnel on the other the results achieved were of a consistency and regularity hitherto unknown. The General-in-Chief expresses every satisfaction to the personnel of the Executive and Administrative branches of the Army Automobile Service which participated in the above mentioned operations. In a lighter vein I quote from an advertisement in local newspaper published at Chalons in the war zone:

"A widow of ample means would marry a *poilu*, by preference one who has distinguished himself as automobilist on the front. Question of age and financial situation a matter of indifference provided desiderata can otherwise be met."

The process of "forming" (as it is called) a French automobilist, officer and army chauffeur is logical and thorough.

First there is the weeding out by local examinations held at the headquarters of the various military regions. This demands:

I. An ordinary composition of an hour to establish the candidate's military knowledge in general, the theme bearing upon some incident of the life of the garrison or cantonnement.

II. A technical composition describing a summary expose of the functioning and care due to automobile transport and the simplest expression of the various elements of an automobile—motor, clutch, transmission, etc.

III. An arithmetical test applying especially to the operation of an internal combustion motor, elementary geometry—volume of piston displacement, reduction gear, etc.

Passing muster here the non-commissioned officers and troopers who may be aspirants for the grade of automobile officer are convoked to

Boulogne s/Seine, practically suburban Paris, where, before a commission, they undergo an oral examination:

I. Theory of the automobile engine.

II. Practical knowledge of its operation.

III. Notions of skillful conduct or driving.

IV. Interrogatory on general knowledge of military procedure.

Upon a satisfactory passing, which includes additional "notes" on physical aptitude, bearing and initiative, the aspirant is given the rank of temporary sub-lieutenant.

The officer candidate has to supply an acceptable record of military advancement to date, reply to questions on applied science—physics, electricity, chemistry and mechanics. To this is added a regime questionnaire especially referring to the four-cycle automobile engine, the disposition of the various organs and functions of the transmission and propulsive elements and chassis parts.

Further is included an exhaustive examination on military practice, both in the command of troops and the administrative branches, including provisioning, requisitioning and payment for supplies, keeping of accounts and records, correspondence, etc.

The questions actually put under the three headings—theory, practice, administration—total fifty-eight separate items. These are posed more or less haphazard, and ten minutes allowed for each reply—nominally then an examination lasting six consecutive hours.

The services that the military automobilist performs in France are of a varied quality, but the fundamentals are the same in each branch. They run all the way from the conduct of the automobile armament elements, automobile cannons, ammunition trains, ambulances, ravitaillement, auto-wireless, despatch vehicles and luxurious limousines of division commanders. Back of the front, with few obvious exceptions, the range of operations is much the same, save that in Paris today most of the luxurious limousines have disappeared and the "running about" from one military bureau to another throughout the capital and the suburbs is largely performed by the little two-cylinder 19-12 h.p. Renaults. All are in charge of a graduated member of the S. A. (Service Automobile) whose insignia, worn on the collar, the cap and on the left sleeve, is a *garance* A.

What is very much to the fore, self evident if one watches the military chauffeur at work in France, is that he has not learned his art out of a book, though even now the shops of Automobile Row, in the Avenue de la Grande Arme, are full of books and *bouquins* priced from 50 centimes

to 50 francs, each professing to be the open sesame for the aspirant.

Mistakes were made in the beginning, as elsewhere where a new issue was to be met, but no longer is the French army chauffeur recruited among the navvies and farm laborers who after twenty-one days of "presence" in a school (sic) at an army automobile park were breveted conductors and given charge of twenty thousand francs of mechanism and perhaps a 100,000 francs worth of supplies and let loose upon the road for "somewhere back of the front."

Full of courage and willingness, but of a maladresse which disputed with unintelligence, he did more harm than good as a rule. One I heard of who, after seven times having sat in the driving seat of an motor truck, was sent out on a hundred mile service run unaided, carrying blankets to a cantonnement back of the front. Had it been an ambulance loaded with wounded, or a postal van loaded with soldier comforts which might be anything from letters from home to chocolate or matches from America (the only kind that light and much appreciated by the *poilus*, who on the other hand disdain the American cigarette, regardless of the millions which have been presented to him by well meaning persons (the results would have been even more disastrous, as our chauffeur turned the truck into a ditch and the whole thing disappeared in flame and smoke in an hour.

Rags And Hot Water To Start Cold Motor

E. R. Thomas, of Toledo, Ohio, who has been reading the New York American "Hints for Motorists" has a cold weather starting tip which he thinks will aid other readers of the automobile sections. He writes:

"Dear Sir.—I have been a subscriber to your paper for a long term of years. Read your column and want you to help some who have been having the trouble I've been having these cold mornings running down my battery trying to start."

"I thought I'd hit it—drained all the water out of the radiator at night when I ran in—then put in a tea kettle of boiling water in the morning before breakfast."

"Radiator was nice and hot, but on feeling of the cylinders, found they were still cold. Took just as long as ever. So that was no go."

"But here is the solution. Put rags in front of the carburetor, i.e.,

both sides. Let the water from the tea kettle trickle on, much the same as thawing out a frozen pipe. I don't believe it was two minutes before all the pipes on that side of the engine were nice and warm, and on getting into the car and stepping on the starter, the engine fired on first quarter turn."

"I had been heating my garage, but now intend to have that money and buy Liberty bonds."

"Of course you should drain water out of radiator into a pail when car is put up for the night unless an anti-freezing mixture is used."

NOVEL LAMP REPAIR

Here is a novel method of repairing a bent headlight rim, if it be of nickel. Remove the rim from the other headlight and pour molten babbitt into the hollow portion of it. This will not injure the nickel finish. After removing the hardened babbitt place it in the damaged rim and with a small hammer and light taps force the rim to assume the shape of the babbitt.

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For prices and all information, apply to the

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KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Export Department

10 UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK, U.S.A.



NEW 1918 BUICKS SHOW MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Demand Keeps Cars Selling As
Fast As They Arrive, Says
Local Dealer

The popularity of the Buick line of motor cars during the past several years will be given added impetus by the appearance and performance of the new models for the 1918 season.

The four and six-cylinder models have been continued but a number of desirable improvements and refinements have been made in both.

The four-cylinder models have the new plated upholstery, longer and easier riding springs, slanting wind-shield, ammeter and oil gauge on dash, and motor changes minor in character, but which insure an even more satisfactory performance.

The six-cylinder Touring car and Roadster models have a longer wheel base than last year's cars, and are equipped with the popular Buick six-cylinder "Valve-in-Head" motor, the new plated and buttonless upholstery, slanting wind-shield, full "U" doors, and other features that show the company has anticipated the demands of the motor buying public.

"The demand for Buick cars," said Mr. Ricks, office manager of Honigberg and Co., Inc., local dealers in Buicks, "is just as strong as ever, in fact, we feel that we will require every Buick car that we can possibly secure from the company, and although it will be our purpose to make delivery just as promptly as possible after orders are placed with us, late purchasers may be disappointed as they have been in previous years."

"Buick cars now in the hands of owners in this territory are giving excellent service. The uninitiated never realize what the Buick product is until they have had actual experience with the car, then they learn to appreciate its power, dependability, and wonderful economy."

"In spite of the ever advancing price of iron, steel, leather, brass, aluminum and everything entering into motor car construction, the Buick Motor Company owing to its wonderful plant, great financial resources, and large buying ability, has been able to market the 1918 models at prices only slightly in excess of former quotations, and at nothing like what the purchaser would be asked if he paid a proportionate price for the car, in comparison with the average increase in cost of the various materials entering into it."

Auto Thievery A Regular Business

Flourishing In Many Cities All
Over The United
States

In cities all through America the campaign against automobile thievery is being pressed with vigor and the motorists have generally started to take the matter into their own hands. Commendation has been given to the plan of making the life of the automobile thief unbearable whenever and wherever hands may be laid upon him.

Authorities in many cities found it impossible to cope with the organized thievery of automobile which is evidently being carried on. It is evident that but a short time will intervene before the authorities of American cities will institute proceedings in court which will make the theft of an automobile quite as hazardous an occupation as burglary, horse stealing or other offenses for which long prison terms are given.

Motorists generally are pointing to many long terms in prison which are given constantly for thefts of a few cents, perhaps, of food maybe, for a starving family and for small offenses, and are comparing such sentences, oftentimes of many years, with the few months given to a motor car thief. The motorists are demanding new laws to cover this offense, and it is highly probable that within the near future general action will be taken throughout America which will put a sudden check to the so-called joy-riders, who are in reality thieves.

In the meantime the campaign of frightfulness is becoming almost a national issue, and while at present it involves only the thorough thrashing of the thief before turning him over to the authorities, there is every indication that the very near future will see actual murder done in one form or another when a thief has been caught redhanded. Motorists will fight for their own cause when the authorities will not back them up. From one end of the country to the other the reports indicate the same lax methods in treating with this class of criminal, and show strong indication that the motorists are acting for themselves. In many instances the authorities, unable to cope with the offenders or to apprehend and punish them, are commending their fellow motorists for their activities in making life miserable for the thieves. When the time comes, as it will come, for more forceful methods than the mere "beating up" of a thief, the national authorities will surely take a hand to prevent more actual killings and the laws will be made to fit the case. Thieves will be sentenced to terms long enough to make the business unattractive.

CLUTCH OPERATION

The careful driver never operates the car with his foot on the clutch pedal. There may be only the slightest pressure exerted, but even this may be enough to cause the clutch to slip just a little, which is bad enough.

\$1,000,000 In One Day's Sales Is Packard Twin-Six Record

Sales of high class automobiles are an index of prosperity and business confidence.

One of the largest day's sales of motor carriages in the annals of the Packard Motor Car Company was that reported on Tuesday, October 30, when by mail and telegraph there arrived orders for Twin-Six cars valued in excess of one million dollars. These orders came from as near as the Detroit retail branch of the Packard and from as far away as Los Angeles.

The heavy business for the day was the climax of a spirited six-weeks sales contest, in which the resistance offered by war conditions was much stronger than automobile salesmen ever before were called on to master. A survey of the results, so far as they are reported, shows that good business prevailed generally over the country, and especially the West. The Packard sales record for the corresponding six weeks of 1916, when no war conditions involving extra taxation heavy investments in government bonds obtained, was exceeded by more than thirty per cent.

This is one of the clearest evidences of the general prosperity and optimism of America that has come to our notice," said Henry Lansdale, manager of carriage sales. "I attribute a large share of the salesmen's success to the fact that the motor-buying public is interested in actual economy and that our salesmen have a car of marked economical nature to offer."

Among the points contributing to the volume of business reported on October 29 were Detroit, sending in 56 orders and Cleveland, 50.

The increased volume of business done by some of the dealers in the six weeks of the contest in comparison with their sales weeks in 1916 is shown by the following figures: Detroit, 225 per cent; Baltimore, 170 per cent; Denver, 185 per cent; Omaha, 117 per cent; Syracuse, 108 per cent; Davenport, 14 per cent; Fairmont, 125 per cent; Helena, 200 per cent; Pine, 233 per cent; El Paso, 100 per cent; Sioux Falls, 183 per cent; Idaho Falls, 200 per cent; Ardmore, Okla., 100 per cent; Shreveport, 180 per cent; Charleston, W. Va., 166 per cent.

The Automotive Engineer's Part In The Great World War

Predicting that the standardization of all kinds of self-propelled vehicles on land, sea or in the air, will be one of the chief factors in determining the outcome of the great war, George W. Dunham, president of the Society of Automotive Engineers and civilian member of the Board of Motorizing Field Artillery of the U. S. A., spoke on "Automotive Engineering and the Great War" at a meeting last week of the Engineering Society of Buffalo.

Mr. Dunham emphasized the large number of war emergency machines now being manufactured after designs submitted by automotive engineers, working in co-operation with army officers. The term automotive includes the automobile, aeronautic, tractor, motorcycle, marine and stationary gas, engine fields—in fact, every type of self-propelled vehicle. The design, production, operation and upkeep of these classes are of the utmost importance in time of peace. During a period of war, however, the problems are multiplied many times because of their magnitude and the pressing importance of speed in their solution. Continuing Mr. Dunham said:

"In the last analysis war as fought today is substantially the matching of great engineering enterprises. In the long run the side with the best engineering genius (including in that term productive and organizing ability) will win the

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INSPECT WIRES

Inspect the ignition and other wires to see if they are rubbing against any part, so as to chafe the insulation. Protect chafed insulation by friction tape and secure the wires so they will not sway or rub.

Motorists!

Increase the Efficiency of your ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND STARTING by using a

C.A.V. ACCUMULATOR
British Made Throughout

A Battery for every purpose and each one THE BEST in its range.

The Hall Mark for Everything Electrical in connection with Motoring is C.A.V.

Complete Light Car Lighting Set £22.15.0
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200 Claims already paid in Shanghai
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Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.



Every Motorist Should
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When cost per mile is the test every owner should be a tyre expert—able to distinguish the good from the bad. Dunlop Tyres are good right through. There's the fine quality of the rubber, the great strength of the casing, and the scientific construction—embodying 20 years' careful research and experiment—which enable each individual part of the tyre to give its maximum service.

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Dealing With The Noise Nuisance

The chief factor in the quiet operation of any car is proper adjustment of moving parts. Even in some new Ford cars there is room for improvement. In the chassis the most common causes of noise are loose bearings in motor, loose pistons and rings, improperly adjusted valves, improper meshing of transmission and rear axle gears, loose steering gear connections and worn and loose radius and brake rods. The body, hood and fenders can produce a series of noises that are very annoying to say the least.

About ninety per cent of the noises of the engine and running gear can be prevented, for a long time any way, by proper lubrication. Generally, a new owner is very religious as to grease and oil for a month or two. Then he begins to find out that his car will run (seemingly) just as well without so much attention. In the winter when everything under the car is dripping with mud it is especially disagreeable to get out and get under with oil can and grease gun. Theoretically, a bearing would never wear out if properly lubricated as a film of oil or grease is supposed to separate the moving surfaces. However, in practice, these surfaces are not so smooth but the film will be punctured occasionally, producing unavoidable wear.

On the running gear of older cars where wear has occurred yet parts seem good for considerable use, we find anti-rattlers of one sort or other will prevent a large amount of the noise. Especially is this true of the lower connections of the steering gear. Ball caps containing a spring are a good arrangement, but care should be taken not to adjust them so tightly as to produce unnecessary wear. There is not generally much noise produced by worn spindle bolts and it is better to replace these rather than try to prevent noise by some outside means. However, a U-shaped spring can be used to advantage on the spindle arm bolt.

Brake rods can sometimes be bent enough to prevent much rattle, although there are some good anti-rattling supports on the market. Emergency brake shoes scrape and rattle from various causes and sometimes their springs touch the nuts of the wheel bolts giving off a song all their own.

Rear wheels should always be kept tight on their shafts (and no grease in the hub caps) and front wheels properly adjusted (use grease in this cap if you wish).

Probably the first noise noticed in the motor is caused by the valves, which is generally eliminated when valves are ground. Replacement of valves may be necessary to make them quiet. Connecting rod and main bearings should always be kept tight. Wrist pins seldom loosen. Plenty of oil will prevent undue wear of pistons and cylinders.

Gears are usually noisy, which

sometimes cannot be prevented although changing position of triple gears might overcome it. Pinion and ring gear mesh cannot always be made just right with standard distance plates and some skimming or grinding may be necessary.

Two or three stove bolts through forward end of splash shield and front fender will stop an annoying rattle. On touring cars a bolt may be put through the shield part of rear fender and through body, just in front of rear seat. Also a piece of heavy sheet iron bent about square may be bolted between rear of splash shield and fender on under side.

All body bolts should be kept tight and in some places a piece of felt in a joint will often stop a squeak. Doors can usually be made tight by bending part of the "stop" outward. Something heavy should be held against the outside while using a hammer inside. Don't be afraid of hitting, they will not break.

Above all, don't forget proper lubrication—the old adage says an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Apply it to your Ford.

Auto Exports For A Year

Figures just issued by the Department of Commerce show that during the twelve months ended June 30, 1917, the United States exported 80,811 automobiles and motor trucks, valued at \$90,958,243, as compared with 77,499 cars valued at \$97,465,811 during the preceding fiscal year.

Analyzing the official figures, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce finds that the increase in number of cars exported is due to the larger shipments to most countries outside of Europe, which more than offset the decreases in exports to Great Britain, France and Russia due to import prohibitions and lack of shipping facilities.

The fact that the aggregate value of exports during the last fiscal year was less by \$6,507,000 than in the preceding year while the actual number of vehicles exported was greater by 3,312, is due to decreased shipments of trucks for war purposes, the average value of which is much higher than the average value of passenger cars exported to countries outside of Europe.

Exports of commercial vehicles and passenger cars during the two years were as follows:

	No.	Value
Commercial	21,265	\$16,805,548
Passenger	59,546	40,660,263
	1917.	
Commercial	15,977	\$42,337,315
Passenger	58,834	45,620,928

Thus, while the number of commercial vehicles exported was less by 5,288 in the year and their aggregate value was \$14,468,233 less, the shipments of passenger cars increased by 8,600 and their value by \$7,960,665.

Great Britain and France were still our largest markets, despite their heavy falling off in purchases. The former bought \$15,508,442 worth last year, mostly trucks, as against \$26,147,932 worth in the previous fiscal year. France's imports were nearly all trucks and amounted to \$14,691,460 as compared with \$19,137,904 in the twelve months ended June 30, 1916.

Owing to shipping difficulties and internal political troubles, Russia's imports fell from a value of \$15,636,874 in 1916 to \$6,371,982 in the last fiscal year.

Exports to the rest of Europe combined increased remarkably, when it is remembered that no shipment went to the central empire. The increase amounted to more than \$1,000,000 in the year, accounted for largely by exports to the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Spain. Europe as a whole took slightly less than one-third by valuation of the total American exports.

Aside from the European countries, Canada is America's best customer for motor cars, having increased her purchases by nearly \$4,200,000—from \$7,280,151 in 1916 to \$12,038,787 in 1917.

Auto Fires In Sweden Cost As Much As Motor

Cleveland, Ohio.—American motorists should take sweet satisfaction now that their country is involved in war, in the fact that the largest automobile tire factories in the world are located within the confines of the United States, according to Count Richard Hamilton, representing A. V. Holm of Stockholm, who looks after the Peerless business in Sweden.

The Count was at a factory in Cleveland the other day, and he said that about the most distressing feature of the motor car business in Sweden is the rubber tire shortage. "A friend of mine," said the count, "learned of a couple of new tires for sale just outside Stockholm. He hurriedly bought them, at an exorbitant price, and started home carrying the tires on his arm. He guarded them as a bank messenger guards the money placed in his care. He had not proceeded on his way far, however, before several persons were at his heels with offers to buy the tires. The highest bid was made when a man offered him the equivalent of \$500 in cash in American money for each of the tires. Even at that price the offer was not accepted."

"You Americans can thank your stars that you are in no danger of facing a rubber shortage. You have the factories here; therefore you will not suffer."

MILEAGE AND SAFETY

THE ONE WORD MILEAGE

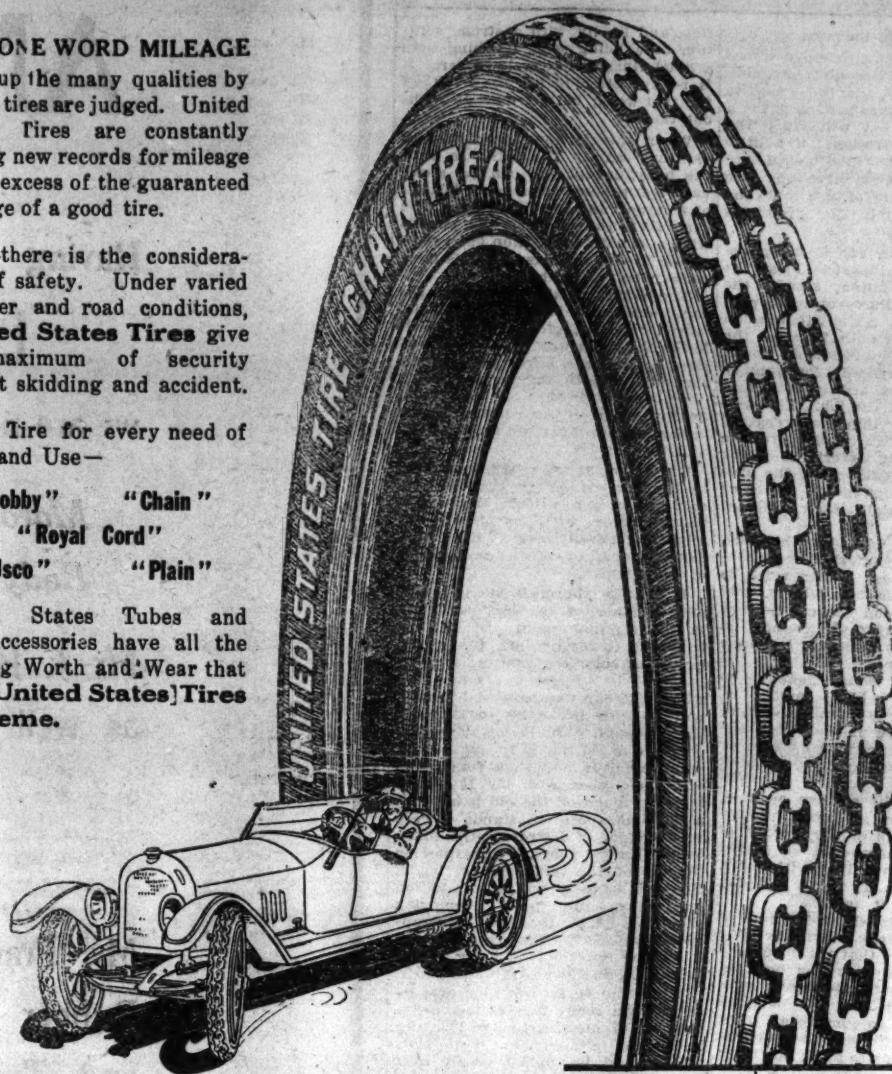
sums up the many qualities by which tires are judged. United States Tires are constantly setting new records for mileage far in excess of the guaranteed mileage of a good tire.

BUT—there is the consideration of safety. Under varied weather and road conditions, United States Tires give the maximum of security against skidding and accident.

A Tire for every need of Price and Use—

"Nobby" "Chain"
"Royal Cord"
"Usco" "Plain"

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories have all the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

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Telephone 778



"United States Tires Are Good Tires."

DAYTON MOTOR BICYCLE

The Product of America's Leading Cycle Manufacturers

The Dayton Motor Bicycle is of special construction throughout

Do not confuse the Dayton Motor Bicycle with the so-called "light-weight motorcycle" or the ordinary bicycle with motor attachment. The Dayton is of special construction throughout.

Motor—Single cylinder, four-cycle, air-cooled, 1½ h.p. high speed type, 2½ in. (63.52 millimeters) bore and 2¼ in. (57.14 millimeters) stroke. Piston displacement 9.97 cu. in. (163.37 cubic centimeters). Cylinder and piston are made of close-grained gray-iron. Two piston rings cut 45°. Connecting rod and all motor bearings are made of Non-Gran bronze, the same as used in finest automobile bearings. Motor support arms and crank case are cast of aluminum.

Lubrication—Mechanical oil pump operated from drive shaft maintaining constant supply at proper level about crank shaft. Oil distributed to all working parts of the motor by the splash system. Oil sufficient for 100 miles is contained within crank case and reservoir fitted with sight gauge to indicate oil level. If reservoir is kept filled to proper level, no further attention to oiling system is required.

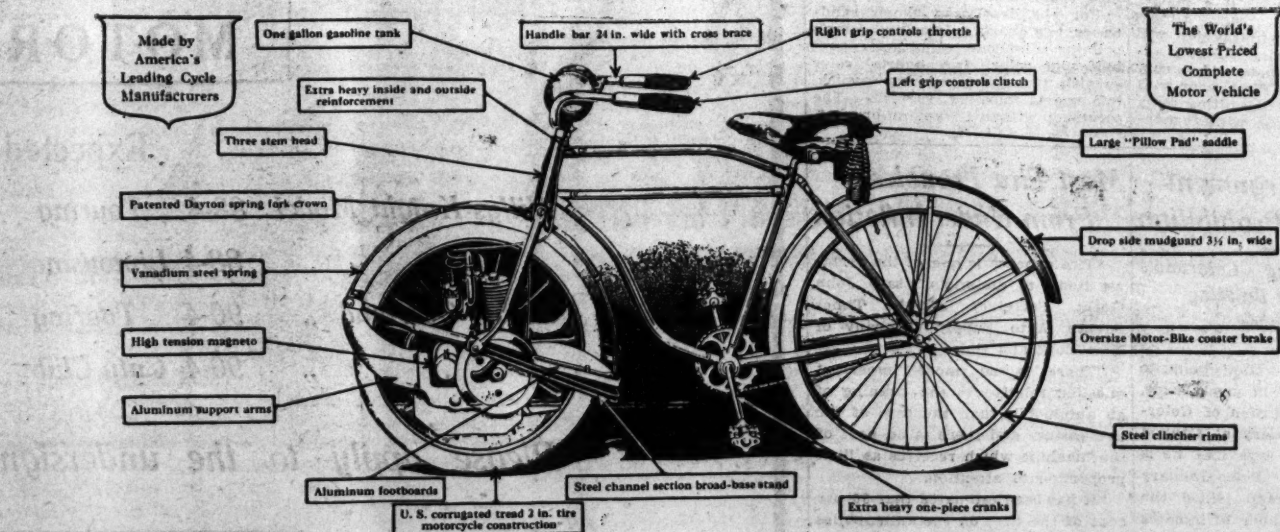
Drive—Direct through the Dayton compensator or the Davis clutch applied between motor and front wheel. The compensator obviates any jerking due to a sudden increase in power and distributes uniformly the wear on the tire. Gear reduction 8 to 1.

Carburetor—Automatic float feed type, easily adjustable.

Ignition—High tension magneto securely mounted on crank case and gear driven direct from drive shaft. This ignition system requires absolutely no attention and there are no batteries to recharge or replace. Champion spark plug.

Cylinder Primer—Motor primed from intake dome, simple and accessible.

Frame—1 in., 18-gauge best steel tubing, triple reinforced at head. Dropped 2 in. at cluster, giving low and easy riding position.



Front Fork—Three stem. Wheel attachment patented. Famous Dayton Rocker Spring Fork crown connection. Dust-proof head fittings. Double leaf Perfection Springs of chrome vanadium steel.

Front Wheel—24 in. diameter spot-welded pressed steel disc, strong and light, clincher rim. Automatic motor-cooling fans.

Rear Wheel—26 in. diameter. Steel clincher rim. Motor-cycle type.

Gasoline Tank—Capacity 1 gallon, sufficient for 100 miles. Tank securely clamped on handle bars and fitted with extra size filler cap. Flexible feed line of copper tubing nickel-plated, with Dayton combination gasoline and drain cock providing reserve gasoline supply.

Handle Bars—Motor Bicycle with cross-brace, 24 in. spread, rubber grips, nickel tipped.

Mud Guards—Fork spring constitutes front mud guard, 3 in. steel drop-side guard over rear wheel. On Ladies' Model there is also chain guard and fender.

Control—Single grip with flexible cable designed especially for long wear and strength.

Footboards—Aluminum, pyramid faced, with heel form, folding on two hinges, 9 inches long, 3½ in. wide.

Brake—Atherton special Motor Bicycle brake fitted to rear wheel. Brake applied by back-pedaling.

Sprocket—Four-oval pattern, 20-tooth front, 9-tooth rear, 58 gear.

Crank Hanger—Dayton one-piece, 5½ in. crank.

Pedals—Davis Ideal. Full ball bearing.

Stand—Motorcycle type, steel channel section attached to front fork.

Chain—Diamond 4x1 in. pitch block chain.

Tires—United States Clincher, best motorcycle construction and extra heavy corrugated tread in addition. Size, front 24x2 in., rear 26x2 in.

Saddle—Troxel "Pillow Pad" on Men's models. Persons' Cantilever on Ladies' models.

Tools—Wrenches, oiler and tire pump in Troxel "Jumbo" leather tool bag.

Models—Men's and Ladies', 22 in. frames dropped two inches at seat cluster giving low and easy riding position.

Finish—Dayton Carmine with double panel gold striping. Four coats of enamel baked and polished.

Weight—125 pounds. Length of wheel base, 43 inches.

Speed—Minimum 5; maximum 25 miles per hour guaranteed.

SAMPLE ON VIEW

For prices and further particulars, apply to the distributors:

SAMPLE ON VIEW

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

38 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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NEW 1918 BUICKS SHOW MANY IMPROVEMENTS

**Demand Keeps Cars Selling As
Fast As They Arrive, Says
Local Dealer**

The popularity of the Buick line of motor cars during the past several years will be given added impetus by the appearance and performance of the new models for the 1918 season.

The four and six-cylinder models have been continued but a number of desirable improvements and refinements have been made in both.

The four-cylinder models have the new pleated upholstery, longer and easier riding springs, slanting wind-shield, ammeter and oil gauge on dash, and motor changes minor in character, but which insure an even more satisfactory performance.

The six-cylinder Touring car and Roadster models have a longer wheel base than last year's cars, and are equipped with the popular Buick six-cylinder "Valve-in-Head" motor, the new pleated and buttonless upholstery, slanting wind-shield, full "U" doors, and other features that show the company has anticipated the demands of the motor buying public.

"The demand for Buick cars," said Mr. Ricks, office manager of Honisberg and Co., Inc., local dealers in Buicks, "is just as strong as ever, in fact, we feel that we will require every Buick car that we can possibly secure from the company, and although it will be our purpose to make delivery just as promptly as possible after orders are placed with us, late purchasers may be disappointed as they have been in previous years."

"Buick cars now in the hands of owners in this territory are giving excellent service. The unsatisfied never realize what the Buick product is until they have had actual experience with the car, then they learn to appreciate its power, dependability, and wonderful economy."

"In spite of the ever advancing price of iron, steel, leather, brass, aluminum and everything entering into motor car construction, the Buick Motor Company owing to its wonderful plant, great financial resources, and large buying ability, has been able to market the 1918 models at prices only slightly in excess of former quotations, and at nothing like what the purchaser would be asked if he paid a proportionate price for the car, in comparison with the average increase in cost of the various materials entering into it."

Auto Thievery A Regular Business

**Flourishing In Many Cities All
Over The United
States**

In cities all through America the campaign against automobile thievery is being pressed with vigor and the motorists have generally started to take the matter into their own hands. Commendation has been given to the plan of making the life of the automobile thief unbearable whenever and wherever hands may be laid upon him.

Authorities in many cities found it impossible to cope with the organized thievery of automobile which is evidently being carried on. It is evident that but a short time will intervene before the authorities of American cities will institute proceedings in court which will make the theft of an automobile quite as hazardous an occupation as burglary, horse stealing or other offenses for which long prison terms are given.

Motorists generally are pointing to many long terms in prison which are given constantly for thefts of a few cents, perhaps, of food maybe, for a starving family and for small offenses, and are comparing such sentences, oftentimes of many years, with the few months given to a motor car thief. The motorists are demanding new laws to cover this offense, and it is highly probable that within the near future general action will be taken throughout America which will put a sudden check to the so-called joy-riders, who are in reality thieves.

In the meantime the campaign of frightfulness is becoming almost a national issue, and, while at present it involves only the thorough turning over of the thief before turning him over to the authorities, there is every indication that the very near future will see actual murder done in one form or another when a thief has been caught redhanded. Motorists will fight for their own cause when the authorities will not back them up. From one end of the country to the other the reports indicate the same lax methods in treating with this class of criminal, and show strong indication that the motorists are acting for themselves. In many instances the authorities, unable to cope with the offenders or to apprehend and punish them, are commending their fellow motorists for their activities in making life miserable for the thieves. When the time comes, as it will come, for more forceful methods than the mere "beating up" of a thief, the national authorities will surely take a hand to prevent more actual killings and the laws will be made to fit the case. Thieves will be sentenced to terms long enough to make the business unattractive.

CLUTCH OPERATION

The careful driver never operates the car with his foot on the clutch pedal. There may be only the slightest pressure exerted, but even this may be enough to cause the clutch to slip just a little, which is too much.

\$1,000,000 In One Day's Sales Is Packard Twin-Six Record

Sales of high class automobiles are an index of prosperity and business confidence.

One of the largest day's sales of motor carriages in the annals of the Packard Motor Car Company was that reported on Tuesday, October 30, when by mail and telephone there arrived orders for Twin Six cars valued in excess of one million dollars. These orders came from as near as the Detroit retail branch of the Packard and from as far away as Los Angeles.

The heavy business for the day was the climax of a spirited six-weeks sales contest, in which the resistance offered by war conditions was much stronger than automobile salesmen ever before were called on to master. A survey of the results, so far as they are reported, shows that good business prevailed generally over the country, and especially the West. The Packard sales record for the corresponding six weeks of 1916, when no war conditions involving extra taxation heavy investments in government bonds obtained, was exceeded by more than thirty per cent.

This is one of the clearest evidence

ences of the general prosperity and optimism of America that has come to our notice," said Henry Lansdale, manager of carriage sales. "I attribute a large share of the salesmen's success to the fact that the motor-buying public is interested in actual economy and that our salesmen have a car of marked economical nature to offer."

Among the points contributing to the volume of business reported on October 29 were Detroit, sending in 56 orders and Cleveland, 50.

The increased volume of business done by some of the dealers in the six weeks of the contest in comparison with their sales weeks in 1916 is shown by the following figures: Detroit, 225 per cent; Cleveland, 175 per cent; Baltimore, 170 per cent; Denver, 165 per cent; Omaha, 117 per cent; Syracuse, 108 per cent; Davenport, 14 per cent; Fairmont, 125 per cent; Helena, 200 per cent; Flint, 233 per cent; El Paso, 100 per cent; Sioux Falls, 133 per cent; Idaho Falls, 200 per cent; Ardmore, Okla., 100 per cent; Shreveport, 180 per cent; Charleston, W. Va., 166 per cent.

The Automotive Engineer's Part In The Great World War

Predicting that the standardization of all kinds of self-propelled vehicles on land, sea or in the air, will be one of the chief factors in determining the outcome of the great war, George W. Dunham, president of the Society of Automotive Engineers and civilian member of the Board of Motorizing Field Artillery of the U. S. A., spoke on "Automotive Engineering and the Great War" at a meeting last week of the Engineering Society of Buffalo.

Mr. Dunham emphasized the large number of war emergency machines now being manufactured after designs submitted by automotive engineers, working in co-operation with army officers. The term automotive includes the automobile, aeronautic, tractor, motorcycle, marine and stationary gas engine fields—in fact, every type of self-propelled vehicle.

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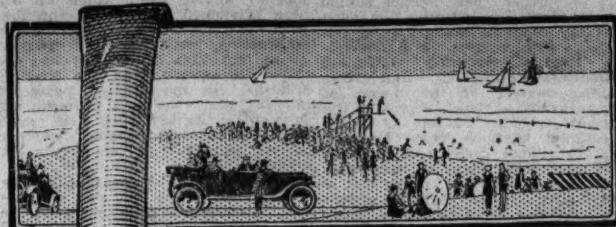
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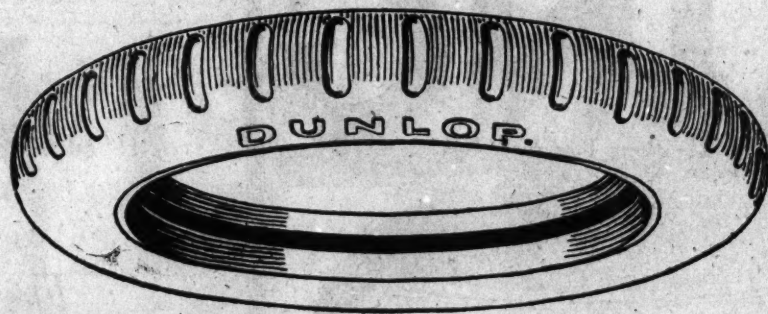
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200 Claims already paid in Shanghai to the complete satisfaction of Car Owners.

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Every Motorist Should
Be A Tyre Expert

When cost per mile is the test every owner should be a tyre expert—able to distinguish the good from the bad. Dunlop Tyres are good right through. There's the fine quality of the rubber, the great strength of the casing, and the scientific construction—embodying 20 years' careful research and experiment—which enable each individual part of the tyre to give its maximum service.

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Dealing With The Noise Nuisance

The chief factor in the quiet operation of any car is proper adjustment of moving parts. Even in some new Ford cars there is room for improvement. In the chassis the most common causes of noise are loose bearings in motor, loose pistons and rings, improperly adjusted valves, improper meshing of transmission and rear axle gears, loose steering gear connections and worn and loose radius and brake rods. The body, hood and fenders can produce a series of noises that are very annoying to say the least.

About ninety per cent of the noises of the engine and running gear can be prevented, for a long time any way, by proper lubrication. Generally, a new owner is very religious as to grease and oil for a month or two. Then he begins to find out that his car will run (seemingly) just as well without so much attention. In the winter when everything under the car is dripping with mud it is especially disagreeable to get out and get under with oil can and grease gun. Theoretically, a bearing would never wear out if properly lubricated as a film of oil or grease is supposed to separate the moving surfaces. However, in practice, these surfaces are not so smooth but the film will be punctured occasionally, producing unavoidable wear.

On the running gear of older cars where wear has occurred yet parts seem good for considerable use, we find anti-rattlers of one sort or other will prevent a large amount of the noise. Especially is this true of the lower connections of the steering gear. Ball caps containing a spring are a good arrangement, but care should be taken not to adjust them so tightly as to produce unnecessary wear. There is not generally much noise produced by worn spindle bolts and it is better to replace these rather than try to prevent noise by some outside means. However, a U-shaped spring can be used to advantage on the spindle arm bolt.

Brake rods can sometimes be bent enough to prevent much rattle, although there are some good anti-rattling supports on the market. Emergency brake shoes scrape and rattle from various causes and sometimes their springs touch the nuts of the wheel bolts giving off a song all their own.

Rear wheels should always be kept tight on their shafts (and no grease in the hub caps) and front wheels properly adjusted (use grease in this cap if you wish).

Probably the first noise noticed in the motor is caused by the valves, which is generally eliminated when valves are ground. Replacement of valves may be necessary to make them quiet. Connecting rod and main bearings should always be kept tight. Wrist pins seldom loosen. Plenty of oil will prevent undue wear of pistons and cylinders. Gearsets are usually noisy, which

sometimes cannot be prevented although changing position of triple gears might overcome it. Pinion and ring gear mesh cannot always be made just right with standard distance plates and some skimming or grinding may be necessary.

Two or three stove bolts through forward end of splash shield and front fender will stop an annoying rattle. On touring cars a bolt may be put through the shield part of rear fender and through body, just in front of rear seat. Also a piece of heavy sheet iron bent about square may be bolted between rear of splash shield and fender on under side.

All body bolts should be kept tight and in some places a piece of felt in a joint will often stop a squeak. Doors can usually be made tight by bending part of the "stop" outward. Something heavy should be held against the outside while using a hammer inside. Don't be afraid of hitting, they will not break.

Above all, don't forget proper lubrication—the old adage says an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure! Apply it to your Ford.

Auto Exports For A Year

Figures just issued by the Department of Commerce show that during the twelve months ended June 30, 1917, the United States exported \$8,811 automobiles and motor trucks valued at \$90,958,243, as compared with 77,499 cars valued at \$97,465,811 during the preceding fiscal year.

Analyzing the official figures, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce finds that the increase in number of cars exported is due to the larger shipments to most countries outside of Europe, which more than offset the decreases in exports to Great Britain, France and Russia due to import prohibitions and lack of shipping facilities.

The fact that the aggregate value of exports during the last fiscal year was less by \$6,507,000 than in the preceding year while the actual number of vehicles exported was greater by 3,312, is due to decreased shipments of trucks for war purposes, the average value of which is much higher than the average value of passenger cars exported to countries outside of Europe.

Exports of commercial vehicles and passenger cars during the two years were as follows:

	No.	Value
Commercial	21,265	\$16,805,548
Passenger	50,284	40,960,263
	1917.	
Commercial	15,977	\$42,237,315
Passenger	58,334	48,620,928

Thus, while the number of trucks

exported fell off 5,288 in the year and their aggregate value was \$14,468,233 less, the shipments of passenger cars increased by 8,600 and their value by \$7,960,665.

Great Britain and France were still our largest markets, despite their heavy falling off in purchases. The former bought \$15,505,442 worth last year, mostly trucks, as against \$26,147,932 worth in the previous fiscal year. France's imports were nearly all trucks and amounted to \$14,691,460 as compared with \$19,137,904 in the twelve months ended June 30, 1916.

Owing to shipping difficulties and internal political troubles, Russia's imports fell from a value of \$15,686,874 in 1916 to \$6,371,982 in the last fiscal year.

Exports to the rest of Europe combined increased remarkably, when it is remembered that no shipment went to the central empire. The increase amounted to more than \$1,000,000 in the year, accounted for largely by exports to the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Spain. Europe as a whole took slightly less than one-third by value of the total American exports.

Aside from the European countries, Canada is America's best customer for motor cars, having increased her purchases by nearly \$4,200,000—from \$7,280,151 in 1916 to \$12,088,787 in 1917.

Auto Fires In Sweden Cost As Much As Motor

Cleveland, Ohio.—American motorists should take sweet satisfaction now that their country is involved in war, in the fact that the largest automobile tire factories in the world are located within the confines of the United States, according to Count Richard Hamilton, representing A. V. Holm of Stockholm, who looks after the Peerless business in Sweden.

The Count was at a factory in Cleveland the other day, and he said that about the most distressing feature of the motor car business in Sweden is the rubber tire shortage.

"A friend of mine," said the count, "learned of a couple of new tires for sale just outside Stockholm. He hurriedly bought them, at an exorbitant price, and started home carrying the tires on his arm. He guarded them as a bank messenger guards the money placed in his care. He had not proceeded on his way far, however, before several persons were at his heels with offers to buy the tires. The highest bid was made when a man offered him the equivalent of \$500 in cash in American money for each of the tires. Even at that price the offer was not accepted."

"You Americans can thank your stars that you are in no danger of facing a rubber shortage. You have the factories here; therefore you will get the tires."

MILEAGE AND SAFETY

THE ONE WORD MILEAGE

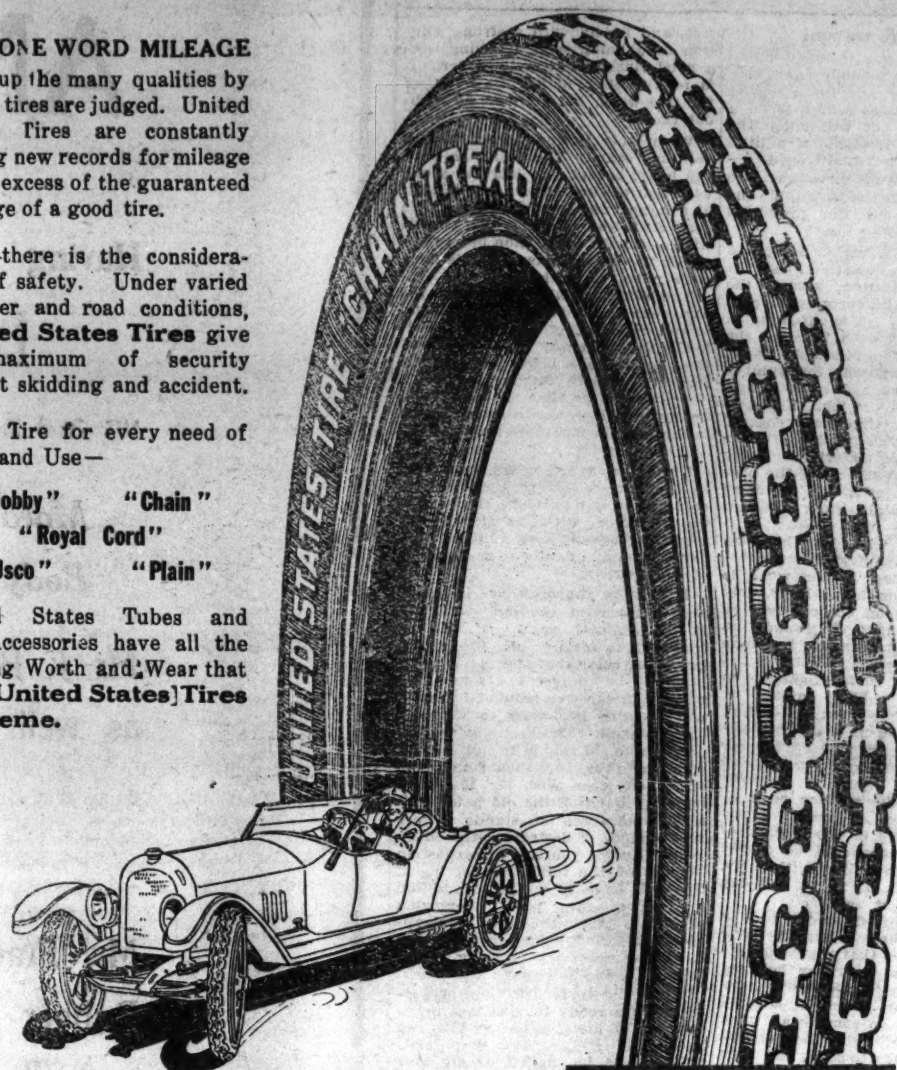
sums up the many qualities by which tires are judged. United States Tires are constantly setting new records for mileage far in excess of the guaranteed mileage of a good tire.

BUT—there is the consideration of safety. Under varied weather and road conditions, United States Tires give the maximum of security against skidding and accident.

A Tire for every need of Price and Use—

"Nobby" "Chain"
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United States Tubes and Tire Accessories have all the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.



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DAYTON MOTOR BICYCLE

The Product of America's Leading Cycle Manufacturers

The Dayton Motor Bicycle is of special construction throughout

Do not confuse the Dayton Motor Bicycle with the so-called "light-weight motorcycle" or the ordinary bicycle with motor attachment. The Dayton is of special construction throughout.

Motor—Single cylinder, four-cycle, air-cooled, 1 1/4 h.p. high speed type, 2 1/2 in. (63.32 millimeters) bore and 2 1/4 in. (57.14 millimeters) stroke. Piston displacement 9.97 cu. in. (163.37 cubic centimeters). Cylinder and piston are made of close-grained gray-iron. Two piston rings cut 45°. Connecting rod and all motor bearings are made of Non Gran bronze, the same as used in finest automobile bearings. Motor support arms and crank case are cast of aluminum.

Lubrication—Mechanical oil pump operated from drive shaft maintaining constant supply at proper level about crank shaft. Oil distributed to all working parts of the motor by the splash system. Oil sufficient for 100 miles is contained within crank case and reservoir fitted with sight gauge to indicate oil level. If reservoir is kept filled to proper level, no further attention to oiling system is required.

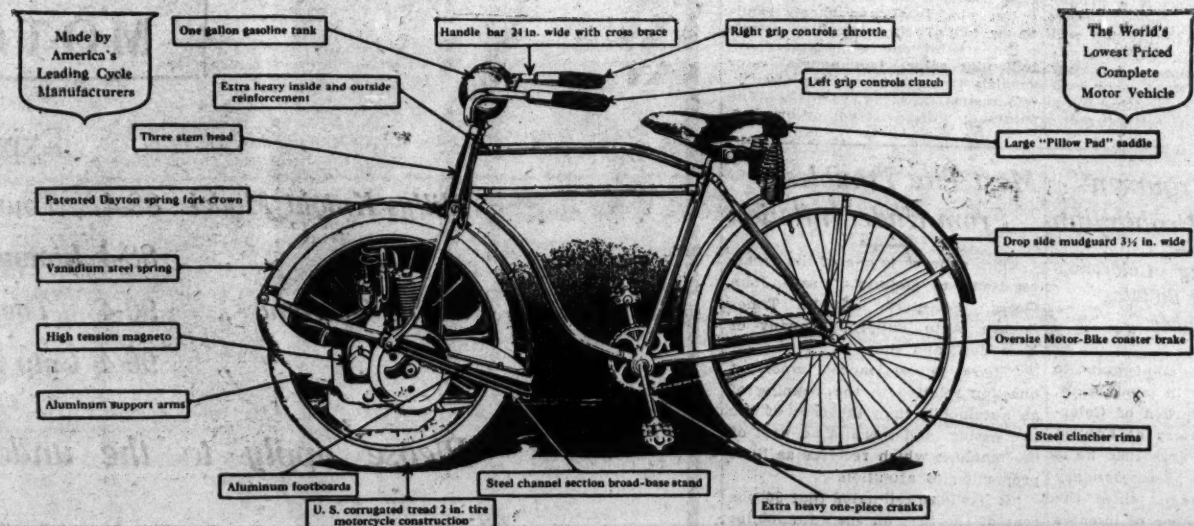
Drive—Direct through the Dayton compensator or the Davis clutch applied between motor and front wheel. The compensator obviates any jerking due to a sudden increase in power and distributes uniformly the wear on the tire. Gear reduction 3 to 1.

Carburetor—Automatic float feed type, easily adjustable.

Ignition—High tension magneto securely mounted on crank case and gear driven direct from drive shaft. This ignition system requires absolutely no attention and there are no batteries to recharge or replace. Champion spark plug.

Cylinder Primer—Motor primed from intake dome, simple and accessible.

Frame—1 in. 18-gauge best steel tubing, triple reinforced at head. Dropped 2 in. at cluster, giving low and easy riding position.



Front Fork—Three stem. Wheel attachment patented. Famous Dayton Rocker Spring Fork crown connection. Dust-proof head fittings. Double leaf Perfection Springs of chrome vanadium steel.

Front Wheel—24 in. diameter spot-welded pressed steel disc, strong and light, clincher rim. Automatic motor-cooling fans.

Rear Wheel—26 in. diameter. Steel clincher rim. Motor-cycle type.

Gasoline Tank—Capacity 1 gallon, sufficient for 100 miles. Tank securely clamped on handle bars and fitted with extra size filler cap. Flexible feed line of copper tubing nickel-plated, with Dayton combination gasoline and drain cock providing reserve gasoline supply.

Handle Bars—Motor Bicycle with cross-brace, 24 in. spread, rubber grips, nickel tipped.

Mud Guards—Fork spring constitutes front mud guard, 3 in. steel drop-side guard over rear wheel. On Ladies' Model there is also chain guard and fender.

Control—Single grip with flexible cable designed especially for long wear and strength.

Footboards—Aluminum, pyramid faced, with heel form, folding on two hinges, 9 inches long, 3 1/4 in. wide.

Brake—Atherton special Motor Bicycle brake fitted to rear wheel. Brake applied by back-pedaling.

Sprocket—Four-oval pattern, 20-tooth front, 9-tooth rear, 58 gear.

Crank Hanger—Dayton one-piece, 5 1/2 in. crank.

Pedals—Davis Ideal. Full ball bearing.

Stand—Motorcycle type, steel channel section attached to front fork.

Chain—Diamond 1/2 in. pitch block chain.

Tires—United States Clincher, best motorcycle construction and extra heavy corrugated tread in addition. Size, front 24x2 in., rear 26x2 in.

Saddle—Troxel "Pillow Pad" on Men's models. Persons' Cantilever on Ladies' models.

Tools—Wrenches, oiler and tire pump in Troxel "Jumbo" leather tool bag.

Models—Men's and Ladies', 22 in. frames dropped two inches at seat cluster giving low and easy riding position.

Finish—Dayton Carmine with double panel gold striping. Four coats of enamel baked and polished.

Weight—125 pounds. Length of wheel base, 43 inches.

Speed—Minimum 5; maximum 25 miles per hour guaranteed.

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Repainting The Motorcar Possible For The Amateur

By Morio Shepard

Mystery has been wrapped about repainting an automobile; any man with a little time and the space to do the job he does will not be a "botch," either, but will rival the work of any professional if a little care and a little intelligence are used. The following directions give a step-by-step story of how to do the work, and also tell the principles involved.

The paint on a car is composed of three principal parts. First the priming or foundation, second the color and third the covering or protective coating. The foundation merely gives a smooth base for the application of the following coats. The color is composed of a number of thin coats rubbed smooth and gives the body of the job. The protective coat is a thin, hard coat of transparent varnish which protects the softer coloring material from the inroads of the weather. If the protective coat is kept intact, the color coats will maintain their original brilliancy.

The amateur who does his own work will not have to start fresh, because a large part of the work is already done for him. It is only when the paint on the car is very badly damaged that the foundation or priming work has to be done over. But assuming that this is the case, the entire surface should be gone over and rubbed smooth by means of fine sandpaper. Before the sandpapering is done all the grease should be washed off the car with a good scouring soap, followed by a thorough washing in cold water, leaving the surface clear of grease and from all trace of the soap. All breaks in the surface of the former paint should be coated with paint and then filled with putty, allowing this to dry for a full day before touching it again.

All the retouched spots, and in fact the whole body, should be gone over again to see that the surface is level. Fine sandpaper can be used for this, and to be absolutely safe, the body should again be washed with cool water to remove all trace of dust and dirt from the surface. You are now ready to apply the color paint.

The color coats should be mixed very thin. The thinner the coats and the greater the number the better the job will be when you are through, and, of course, the longer it will take to do it. After each coat you should let it dry thoroughly and then go over it with pumice, rubbing down all the rough spots that you can find. The pumice comes in powdered form and you can get it in any paint store. After the last color coat is applied it should be allowed to dry extra well. The coats number anywhere from three to thirty, depending on how well you want to do the job.

A coat of color varnish, explained later, is now laid over the color coats of paint and allowed to dry, after which this is rubbed down to absolute smoothness and any striping desired is applied. The striping should be covered with a couple of coats of rubbing varnish, and rubbed down when dry with the pumice and water paste, after which two coats of finish varnish are carefully and smoothly laid on. The body is now finished. Be sure that all this work is carried on in a dustproof room, and it is better to have the room dark.

Preparing the chassis is a matter of getting rid of all grease. Unless this is all off the painting job will be useless, as the paint will only adhere in the clean spots and a very bad job will result. First scour with warm water and grease-cutting soap. Then go over it again with turpen-

tine, and finally with a strong solution of washing soda, finishing with a good rinsing with cold water. It is really better to lift the body off for this work, but you can do without that.

When this is done proceed with painting exactly the same as with the body, except you can get along with two thicker color coats instead of a large number of thin ones. Be sure that you prepare the chassis with a smooth foundation before applying the color coats. This is done with putty, as with the body.

The other metal parts about the car (such as the fenders, windshield, lamps, radiator, etc.) are all handled in the same way as the body and the chassis, care being used to first secure a smooth surface to work upon, and after that the paint and finally the finish varnish are laid on in the manner described for the body and the chassis.

The color varnish which is applied to the surface before the finishing coat is simply a mixture of the particular color with varnish. The mixture generally used is about one-quarter pound of color to two pounds of the varnish.

If a more thorough job is necessary because of the bad condition of the original paint, it will be necessary to scrape off the paint. Or, if the color that the car is to be painted is different from that which the car was painted before it will be also necessary to take off the old paint. The best way for the amateur to do this is to buy a good paint remover and then follow the directions given with it. If he attempts to burn off the old paint with a gasoline torch he stands a very good chance of destroying the entire body. Unless you are an expert in the use of the torch, do not try it. You will have to scrape in addition to using the paint removing chemical. After the paint is scraped off, before the first coat is given it will be necessary to bring everything to a fine finish with sandpaper.

When the surface is thus prepared you are ready to give it a priming coat of metal primer. This can be bought in any paint shop ready to use, and is applied evenly over the whole surface with a broad scraping knife. This is allowed to dry for at least two days before it is sandpapered down smooth.

A coat of roughstuff filler is applied over the primer by mixing two pounds of keg oil ground lead with a half and half mixture of coach japan and rubbing varnish. These are mixed to a stiff paste and applied evenly. Four coats of this should be applied, with at least a day between each. After allowing this to dry a week rub it down to a smooth surface with a pumice cake and water.

Before applying the first coat slightly roughen the body with No. 6 sandpaper; apply a good you are going to use, then go ahead in the way previously directed, taking good care to keep dust off the job.

The materials used will vary with the size of the car, but for the average job the following will suffice: For body, two quarts primer, five pounds glazing putty, dozen sheets sandpaper, one pound rubbing brick, one-half pint coach japan, one quart rubbing varnish, two quarts color varnish, one pint color, one-half pint foundation color, one and a half gallons rough stuff.

For chassis—Dozen sheets sandpaper, two quarts primer, two quarts priming paint, one pound putty, one-half pint color, two quarts color varnish, two quarts rubbing varnish, two quarts finishing varnish. The paintshop will advise you on brushes.

Here's An Argument Against Prohibition

It Is Destroying Colorado's
Prospects Of Building
Good Roads

Prohibition in Colorado is going to reduce the mileage in good roads, according to the Warden of Colorado's State Penitentiary at Canyon City. The Warden says that he is going to get lonely. Since January 1, 1916, when Colorado joined the dry States, the number of inmates in the Penitentiary has decreased 229 and arrivals are getting scarcer every day. One cell-house has been closed. This affects the good road mileage in that convict labor builds the roads of Colorado, and the fewer the prisoners the fewer the number of miles built.

Ford's Busy Medical And Legal Departments

The legal department of the Ford Motor Company, which is maintained not only for the business of the company, but also is at the disposal of the entire factory force, has more clients than any two or three law offices in the Middle West. In August, 1915, employees had occasion to take troubles to this department, 961 of which were real estate cases.

The medical department of the Ford Company in the fiscal year ending August 31, 1917, passed upon 528,869 individual cases. Of these 276,692 were strictly of a surgical nature. Safety first is the policy of the company, and if a worker draws blood he is immediately taken to the medical department.

Most Tire Troubles From Under Inflation

"Tire expense is one of the greatest items to motorists," says John Goetz, Secretary of the Times Square Auto Supply Company of New York and Chicago.

"There is no more important question relative to the running of an automobile than the care of the tire casing, and there is no part of the machine which receives as little proportionate attention.

"It has been estimated that 80 per cent of the tires on the automobiles of private car owners have to be relegated to the junk heap long before their full mileage has been run, solely through neglect and careless driving.

"The chief cause of four-fifths of the tires becoming unfit for service is underinflation. A great many car owners have fallen into the careless habit of driving a car with the tires inflated to only 50 or 60 per cent of the normal inflation pressure.

"Most motorists do not know the rule in regard to tire inflation. The pressure in the front tire should be eighteen times the small diameter of the shoe. For a 4-inch tire this should be 4x18 or 72 pounds. The pressure in the rear tire should be twenty times the small diameter, or 80 pounds for a 4-inch tire.

"The motorist should examine all the tires of his car from time to time. It will mean many dollars in his pocket and longer life to his tires.

"Don't drive in a rut, as there is no repair for a tire that is rut-worn. Driving in car tracks is also very injurious to automobile tires. The car tracks are shaped to take the wheels of a trolley car perfectly but not automobile wheels."

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Mr. J. B. Taylor has been appointed manager of the above as well as of our Hiring and Sales Departments.

VULCANIZING

Mr. Frank L. Dowling, a tyre expert from the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, will be in charge of our Vulcanizing and Tyre Departments, and all work entrusted to his care will have prompt and personal attention.

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A new shipment of these famous tyres has just been received, and owing to the high exchange at which they have been imported, we are in a position to offer them to the public at exceptionally low prices.

MOTOR CARS

Expected shortly:

Willys-Knight Model	88-4	Touring	Cadillac	Model	1918-8	Phaeton	
"	"	88-4	Limousine	"	"	1918-8	Touring
Willys Overland	"	90-4	Touring	Willys-Overland	"	75b4	Sedan
"	"	90-4	Cnty Club	"	"	75b4	Limousine

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